The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 67. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
1915 March.				
20th "	Kashgar (a) ..	9000	....	..
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind .	11500	....	..
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	....	—

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. TROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru ..	T. Terada	3785	10th March	20th March
Ikoma Maru ..	E. Fukui	2987	16th March	2nd March
Yawata Maru	E. Tazawa	6238	29th March	10th April
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	13th April	25th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

Yusen Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. C. 5.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about,	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9230	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham ..	7497	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	853	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospitals Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital	Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital	Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital	Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve	Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday	19th	March Direct
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday,	22nd	March ¶ P. B., D. & C. M.
"DWARKA,"	1,695,	Thursday,	25th	March §C. M.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

§Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 25th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons on 19th Mar. calling at Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, about 20th March calling at Porebunder Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier

Bombay.

19th March, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5106	Alex. Andrew	28th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6363	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia" ..	6722	C. F. Osborne	R.N.R. 10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6388	.....	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ...	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

EASTER 1915

AT

CORNAGLIA'S

Chocolate Easter Eggs well decorated and filled with the Choicest Confectionery and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 8.

Empty Cardboard and Satin Eggs in various colours and hand painted, which can be filled with any kind of Sweets and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 10. Also a large selection of Easter Novelties.

EASTER PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA.

Meadows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientain
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	New York	
(Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Cornor of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ percent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

SCOTLAND

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM

or magnetism developed by a current of electricity is of the most common occurrence." The extensive use of electricity at the present time necessitates the accommodation of electrical generators and motors with which we are in daily contact—in the house, office workshop or on Motor Cars and from which radiate waves of magnetism apt to affect any article of steel which may be brought within the magnetic field.

It is well known that an article of steel when brought near the poles of a magnet becomes itself charged with magnetism and although apparata for demagnetising are in use, it has been found that a small amount of residual magnetism is invariably retained.

No more delicate piece of workmanship than the mechanism of a watch can be imagined, and as the steel of which these parts are usually made is particularly susceptible to magnetic influence, watches are frequently rendered useless as reliable timekeepers through the finely balanced parts becoming charged with magnetism and exerting consequently an attracting influence on each other. It has been our experience as watchmakers that a considerable number of watches brought to us for repair have been electro-magnetised and it is with the purpose of obviating the inconvenience caused by magnetised watches that we have introduced our

NON-MAGNETIC WATCH

in which all parts likely to be affected are made of a special palladium alloy.

As a test, we recently placed one of our Non-Magnetic watches on a bi-pole dynamo generating 200 amperes at 80 volts for five hours. The watch was in no way affected and although one month has elapsed since the test was made, the watch has shown a variation of 25 seconds only.

PRICES:

Nickel Silver Crystal Face	Rs. 15-0	Silver Hunting	Rs. 28-0
Silver Crystal Face ..	,, 25-0	,, Half Hunting	,, 30-0

Each watch is supplied in the usual watch case and a written guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.

BOMBAY & POONA.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our:—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj) Dr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Free! *Free!* *Free!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARM
20/2, Harrison Road, CAL

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

FREE, FREE.—2-3 feet Calendars for 1915, are sent to any address on receipt of one anna Postage Stamps. Apply to—
THE NATIONAL STORES TRADING CO.,
5784 228/2 Strand Road, Calcutta

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the world-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—Work of a rent collector by a young man. Please write to "A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3219

VIOLIN LESSONS.—WANTED. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5765

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED MANAGING CLERK in an Attorney's Office. Apply to Box No. 204, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5767

WANTED—For a small family from 1st April. Two rooms with bath-room and a kitchen attached. Locality near about Medows Street. Apply to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED.—By an EDUCATED FRENCHMAN, PUPILS for French tuition. Language taught quickly and thoroughly. Terms on application to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Two fully qualified Veterinary Graduates to fill the posts of Overseers of Government Cattle Farms. A previous experience of farm management is essential. Pay Rs. 75-120.
E. W. OLIVER, M.R., C.V.S., F.Z.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
United Provinces, Lucknow. 3211

WANTED.—SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of card indexing. Pay Rs. 75 per mensem. Apply stating speed in each and send copies of testimonials to:—
E. M. DUGGAN.,
B. Sc., A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Ex. Engr's. Office,
Poona, 15 March, 1915.
5770

REQUIRED immediately at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, a FOREMAN INSTRUCTOR with general Workshop experience especially in Blacksmith's work.
Initial pay Rs. 200 in Subordinate Educational Service, free European quarters provided.
Apply till March 31st to—
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 10th March, 1915. 3210

WANTED for the Permanent Establishment a fully qualified OVERSEER with good practical experience of construction and survey work. He must be a neat draftsman and capable of estimating quantities and costs. Only those who are ready to work anywhere on the Company's B. G. System need apply, Preference will be given to one with previous experience of Railway work. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to the
CHIEF ENGINEER,
5743 B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of (1) INSPECTOR and (2) ASSISTANT INSPECTOR, of the Municipal Marathi Schools, Bombay. Salaries Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125/- per month, respectively, with Rs. 25/- per month carriage allowance. Applicants must state age, nationality, present employment and qualifications and send copies of testimonials, if any. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 1st of April, 1915.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 11th March, 1915.
D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

WANTED.

WANTED a TUTOR to coach up children. Apply with details to VELCHAND BANKER, Ambala, Punjab. 5778

VIOLIN LESSONS.—Wanted at Colaba. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 213, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5799

S. JOHN'S SCHOOL, AGRA—Wanted from July next B.A., L.T., or M.A., in Mathematics. Salary Rupees 75-10-95.—Apply with certificates to PRINCIPAL. 3213

WANTED— CHILDREN'S TRAINED NURSE to take charge of child 18 months old. Previous experience and good references necessary. Reasonable salary—comfortable home. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 210, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5788

WANTED—AGENTS and dealers on good commission and salary for the sale of Electric and Acetyline lamps, novelties, watches, clocks and stationery, etc.
Apply to—
THE MANAGER,
National Stores Trading Co.,
5784 228/2, Strand Road, Calcutta.

WANTED immediately to share temporary charge of Anglo-Indian Girls' Orphanage a capable English lady, Church of England. No technical qualifications. Board and loding and Rs. 50 per mensem with fare to Rangoon. Apply LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Bishop's Home, Rangoon. Send references. 3212

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN LADY as GOVERNESS for 3 little boys. (Trained nurse kept). Lady required to educate and take over entire charge of children, and separate establishment Liberal salary according to qualifications. Good references and experience essential. Must be of cheerful disposition, and fond of children. Only Europeans need apply. Apply to—
THE NAWAB OF SACHIN,
5788 Dumas (Via Surat).

FOR SALE.

MEHTA AUCTIONEER, reputed for profitable sales of landed properties. 5685

FOR SALE—A DAWSON'S BILLIARD TABLE and accessories in good condition. Apply to Box No. 209 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5786

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CAR, 4 Cylinder, 5 Seater, 25-30 H.-P., in perfect working order, tyres and tubes all new lately painted and overhauled. Car and enquiry at N. G. GUNMAKER, Corner Grant Road. 5758

12 H. P. ROVER CAR. Two seater with dicky seat at back. Perfect condition, newly painted and overhauled. Fitted with electric lamps, windscreen, hood, horn, speedometer, etv. Price Rs. 5,000 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 212, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5791

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Stable accommodation with syces quarters near GRAHAM & Company Apply to J. B. MISTRY, care of Central Bank, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay. 3310

TO LET—From 16th March. A terrace Room with Bathroom E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 512 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

TO BE LET.—Several large and small OFFICES in Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, and Hummum Street. For rent and other particularly apply to:—
E. W. FLOWER, & SON.,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458.
5792

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in THOBURN HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, Rs. 120. Two flats in Linden House. Rs. 75 and 85. Apply to:—
E. W. FLOWER, & SON.,
House Agents
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458.
5792

TO BE LET.—An entire bungalow right on the sea on the West side in Middle Colaba, with a large compound and stabling accommodation. Electric lights and fans. For rent and other particulars Apply to:—
E. W. FLOWER, & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458.
5792

TO BE LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of "SCARSDALE" on the Colaba Reclamation, three bed rooms, three bath rooms, drawing and dining room and an office room. Electric lights and fans and tiled flooring. Rent moderate.
Also the first floor south side of "Sea Croft," two bed rooms etec. Rent Rs. 130
Apply to:—
E. W. FLOWER, & SON.,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458.
5792

TO BE LET.

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 3310

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the Seventh day of April, 1915, for works in constructing a septic tank and hopper at Dharavi Road to the West of the Sion Railway Station.

2. Plans may be seen and Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders must be delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office. All Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant or the Commissioner will not be considered.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 17th March, 1915. 5798

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKOREDAS VIJBHUKHANDAS, of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, who was in his life-time a mehta ..... Deceased.

THAKAR RAMDAS DAMODARDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a cotton broker residing at 7th Kamatipura Lane, outside the Fort, and AMBALAL MOTIRAM MODY, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Pleader of this Honourable Court, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, two of the surviving Executors named in the said will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 15th day of March, 1915.

DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
5797 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of BAI MANEK alias BAI RATANBAI, widow of THA (THAKAR) DHARAMSI JIVRAJ HARJIVAN and daughter of THA (THAKAR) PREMJI KANJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

THA (THAKAR) HANSRAJ PRAGJI THAKERSEY, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Millowner, residing at Pedder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the two executors according to the tenor of the last will and testament of Bai Manek alias Bai Ratanbai, widow of Tha Thakar Dharamsi Jivraj Harjivan ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid the Fifthday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
The 12th day of March, 1915.

Messrs. SOONDERDAS & Co.,
5775 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS "IKOMA MARU" having arrived on the 18th instant from JAPAN, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No Survey will be held on Cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the Steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs Ericson & Richards, Coy's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained."

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. LILADHUR DHALOO has agreed to purchase from R. D. Sethna Esquire, the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the assignee of the Estate and effects of ABDUL CADAR MULLA ESSABHOY and others Insolvents, the undermentioned landed property situate at Nagdevi Cross Lane, without the Fort. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand to, in or upon the said property by way of sale, gift trust,, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 135 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Assessment of the Bombay Municipality within 7 days from the date hereof otherwise, the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which will thereafter be considered as waived and void.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land situate at Nagdevi Cross Lane in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 288. 3.9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2099 and 2100 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 782 and 783 Street 6—10 and 12—18 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Ahmed Haji Hasham on or towards the South by the Nagdevi Cross Lane on or towards the West partly by the property of Vaumai Jeeva and partly by the property of Gulam Hoosein Veerji and Dhanji Veerji and on or towards the East by the property of Liladhur Dhalloo and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said R. D. Sethna Esquire the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Abdul Kadar Mulla Essabhoy and others Insolvents.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1915.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
5790 Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 23rd March, 1915. for the following services for the official year, 1915-1916:

FOR MINOR WORKS AND REPAIRS.

(1) Supply of road metal, yellow murum, red hill earth, manure, sand stone and black mumbra sand of approved quality, For all Sub-Divisions except in H. and J. Sub-Divisions.
(2) Supply of road metal, etc., for "H" Sub-Division only.
(3) Supply of ordinary carts and bullocks for all Sub-Divisions except in H. Sub-Division.
(4) Supply of ordinary carts, etc., for H. Sub-Division only.
(5) Supplying and fixing panes of glasses to doors and windows, etc., of buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, for all sub-divisions.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Rs. 100 (one hundred only) as earnest money should accompany each tender and security deposit as mentioned in the tender form for each service, including the earnest money of Rs. 100 will be required from tenderer whose tender is accepted.

A. H. WHYTE, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 16th March, 1915. 5795

GRAND SALE OF THANNA PARDY VILLAGE.

DAMAN PORTUGUES TERRITORY.

THE PUBLIC are invited to the sale of the above village by auction on 5th April, Purchasers are requested to come and have a dekho beforehand of the village personally to avoid mal-information. 5793.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th March, 1915. 5787

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BALOO SARANG STREET OR BHOOSARI MOHOLLA, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Krishna Fatah and Co., and on account and at the risk of the heirs and executors of the mortgagor Haji Sheriff, Sulleman deceased the following very valuable landed property at Bhoosari Moholla or Balloo Sarang Street on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate, lying and being at Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street outside the Fort of Bombay with all the tenements or dwelling house standing thereon admeasuring 97 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2003 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 170 and Street Nos. 39-41 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Vora Mahomedalli Nulwala and on the South by the property of Sacoor Haji Hassan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds, etc., apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaokar, Attorneys for the said mortgagees at their Office No. 25, Meadows Street, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, BIG DOUBLE DOOR SAFES, BY MILNER AND CHUBB AND COUNTERS WITH BRASS RAILINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the Bank premises the following:—

Counters with brass railings, teakwood arm chairs, high chairs, writing tables, copying press, Roneo duplicator, electric table lamps, partitions, big double door safes by Milner and Chubb, one big scale by W. T. Avery, stools, benches, blank books, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD DRAWING, DINING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome (made to order) artistic teak and blackwood household furniture comprising dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, single and double door almiras, hanging clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, hatstands, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large chiffoniers, new designed drawing room screens, reclining sofas, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, glass door book-cases, upholstered hall suit sofas and chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, clothes baskets, new designed iron and brass bedsteads, rich carpets, table ornaments glassware, crockeryware and cooking utensils, etc.

The property of Sir James Begbie, Kt.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Monday the 22nd instant.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH
Charni Road
TO-NIGHT
THE INHERITANCE OF MARQUIS OF CARROW BANK
BEING 3rd SERIES OF
ROCAMBOLE
You saw the FIRST Two Series thrilling and captivating as they were, this is even more novel, surpassing them both in interest and sensation.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
AND COMICS
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.
LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.
Again TO NIGHT! Again TO-NIGHT!!
OUR NEW PROGRAMME:
NEW ARTISTES
NEW ACTS
NEW CLOWN ENTRIES
In fact a Complete Change selected from our Vast and Extensive Repertoire.
Acknowledged by Press and Public to be Better than the First.
Two & a half hours' solid enjoyment guaranteed.
MONDAY NIGHT MARCH 22nd.
HIGH JUMPING CONTEST
FOR LOCAL HORSES AND PONIES
A Handsome Trophy for the Winner.
The Tent will be available for practice from Friday Evening between 6-30 and 7-30 p. m. in order to accustom the horses to the Lights.
2 Performances on Saturday & Sunday.
ONE AT 4 p.m. & ONE AT 9-30 p.m.
Booking at the Circus Tent daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box, 6 Seats..	..	..	..	Rs	20
Single Seat Box ..	..	..	..	"	4
First Chairs ..	..	..	..	"	3
Second Chairs ..	..	..	..	"	2
Stalls ..	..	..	..	"	1
Gallery (Indians only) ..	..	..	..	As.	8

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half price to Rs. 2 and Re. 1 Seats only.
Our Menagerie is opened daily for a small charge.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor. R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p.m.
OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE NIGHTLY!
It is rare that a film is applauded in Bombay, but such is case with the concluding scenes of
"THE FRINGE OF WAR"
Extraordinary Realistic. Magnificently produced. Brilliantly acted. Crowded with Dramatic incidents. But never unconvincing.
HANSFORD & READ
Last few nights of these Versatile Entertainers
KINEMACOLOR
A DAY WITH THE FRENCH ARMY
Showing the famous artillery, leading Generals at work, and M. Poincare visiting the Staff.
To-night 19th
NO 6-30 PERFORMANCE.

THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION
PERFORMANCE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
Their Excellencies Lord & Lady WILLINGDON
The Pupils of the Alexandra Girls' Institution will give
A GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE
In aid of the WOMEN'S BRANCH
BOMBAY WAR RELIEF FUND
AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
Bastion Road, Fort,
On Friday, the 26th March 1915
at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)
The Programme will consist of National Anthems of the Allies, a cantata in costumes, Action Songs, Musical Drill, Gujarati Play, Recitations, Garbe, Tableaux
&c. &c.
Plan and Reserved Tickets at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.
Stalls, Reserved Seats at Rs. 4 & Rs. 3
Dress Circle do .. ,, 3 & Rs. 2
Rest of the House at Re. 1 & 8 annas
No Half Prices.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Thursday, 25th March
(BANK HOLIDAY)
Morning Sessions
9 to 11 with band.
Friday, 26th March.
The Rink Hall to be used for the
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES DANCE
There will be no Night Session from 9-30 to 11-30.

THE SALVATION ARMY,
BYCULLA BRIDGE.
SUNDAY NEXT, (March 21st)
COMMISSIONER & Mrs. BOOTH-TUCKER
will conduct
SPECIAL SERVICES
9 A. M.
HOLINESS MEETING
in the Salvation Army Hall
7-45 P. M.
"LIFE OF CHRIST"
illustrated by
KINEMA PICTURES
in the Salvation Army Compound.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.
ADMISSION FREE.

MAN AFTER DEATH.
DEATH,
WHAT IS IT?
The condition or state of the Dead.
Hear this subject at
NEW HALL,
APOLLO BUNDER,
Sunday, March 21st, at 6-30 p. m.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN WAR DRAMA

THROUGH THE FIRING LINE

THREE REELS—EXCLUSIVE.

This thrilling British production portrays the adventures of an Englishman and his daughters during the fighting between Germany and the Allies at Mons. The battle scenes are triumphantly realistic.

THIS DRAMA HAS BROKEN ALL RECORDS WHEREVER SHOWN. DON'T FAIL TO COME AND SEE IT TO-NIGHT.

TOGETHER WITH A FULL TOPICAL PROGRAMME.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5-30.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th March 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts; night temperature is in excess in the south-western districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and generally clear in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual in Sind and east Rajputana. Day temperature continues in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded in Central India West. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.66 deg. of rain during a hailstorm. Skies are lightly clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Nagpur; night temperature is also below normal at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.19" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess at Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Conditions are generally slightly unsettled in the reporting area to-day. Local rain has fallen in the south-east Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan and some showers in Baluchistan.

A few showers are likely in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and the southern half of the Deccan and in Mysore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 18th of March, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total fall Nov. to date.	Variation fall Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	74.3	60.4	56	..	5.57	—4.49
Do. (17th)	79.5	71.0	89	..	0.40	—3.37
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	82.1	75.4	71	..	3.17	0.02
Do. (17th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	89.3	63.9	55	..	0.86	—0.58
Rawalpindi	78.0	48.4	67	..	9.67	2.32
Lahore	84.2	56.8	79	..	4.94	1.88
Hissar	83.1	59.1	61	..	3.87	..
Ambala	82.1	58.1	77	..	4.72	—0.41
Delhi	80.3	62.4	66	..	10.53	7.85
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	84.9	61.4	60	..	7.73	6 20
Mainpuri	82.8	59.1	71	..	4.55	2.49
Jhansi	85.1	63.3	42	..	3.32	1.65
Cawnpore	85.6	60.3	69	..	2.98	1.00
Allahabad	87.9	59.5	60	..	4.35	2.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	93.7	63.8	65	..	0.91	—0.15
Karachi	80.7	67.1	86	..	1.09	—0.31
Ajmer	85.2	58.6	65	..	3.02	2.34
Jaipore	84.5	61.1	65	..	3.20	1.79
Kotah	89.0	66.6	48	..	5.93	5.07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	63.4	47	..	1.34	0.89
Dwarka	80.6	71.1	80	..	1.46	0.78
Veraval	88.1	64.0	72	..	1.25	0.79
Rajkot	96.4	60.8	55	..	0.43	—0.06
Bhavnagar Para	96.8	67.0	69	..	0.18	—0.37
Surat	94.9	66.8	84	..	0.79	0.45
Ahmedabad	98.7	66.9	64	..	0.33	—0.06
Deesa	97.6	64.2	28	..	0.96	0.45
Neemuch	90.6	69.2	42	..	4.32	3.53
Indore	95.1	64.6	52	..	2.18	1.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.0	59.6	71	0.03	3.52	1.11
Saugor	87.4	65.0	36	..	3.44	1.30
Hoshangabad	93.5	66.0	69	..	4.89	3.23
Khandwa	98.4	63.9	55	..	3.11	2.02
Akola	100.2	68.2	51	..	4.67	2.75
Amraoti	99.3	65.8	57	..	4.11	2.15
Nagpur	92.7	61.9	70	..	4.41	3.08
Chanda	96.6	67.0	59	0.66	5.44	2.99
Raipur	93.7	69.8	40	0.01	2.47	0 53
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.2	72.3	82	..	1.17	0.59
Ratnagiri	86.1	72.3	69	..	0 54	—0.17
Mormugao	86.8	74.9	76	..	1.58	0.39
Karwar	85.6	72.6	88	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.0	62.3	31	..	4.62	3.75
Ahmednagar	96.8	66.9	28	..	2.81	1.44
Poona	98.4	63.5	52	..	0.65	—0.48
Sholapur	99.5	72.8	29	..	6.67	5.00
Bijapur	97.3	70.7	41	0.19	5.64	4.22
Belgaum	94.4	64.2	38	..	4.93	2.97
Ahmedabad	95.1	68.0	35	..	4.27	2.99
Nizamabad (Indur)	97.3	73.8	60	..	4.83	2.62
Hyderabad	91.4	71.4	70	0.04	4.26	2.22
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.5	75.9	77	..	3.61	0.23
Calicut	90.1	77.1	84	..	9,34	2.64
Cochin	90.5	78.1	78	..	20.61	10.34
Colombo	89.3	72.8	95	..	25.60	—0.53
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.5	74.2	82	..	5.66	—1.14
Bellary	98.0	76.5	57	..	4.21	1.81
Cuddapah	99.4	75.1	75	..	9.37	4.56
Madras	90.4	73.2	78	..	24.94	4.60
Bangalore	92.8	66.7	75	..	3.53	—0.47
Coimbatore	95.6	72.8	77	..	7.52	2.01
Trichinopoly	95.1	75.2	69	..	7.08	—1.96
Negapatam	88.9	77.7	81	..	23.07	—7.24

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. C. 4

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 18.

The slight disturbance affecting Baluchistan yesterday is moving eastwards, but up to the present has only given a few light thundershowers in Baluchistan. Scattered thunderstorms are again reported from the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Some thunder-showers in North-west India and the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN FEBRUARY.

The Director of Agriculture in his general remarks on the rainfall in the Presidency in the month of February last observes that the month's rain fell in light to fair showers between the 1st and the 5th, mainly in the four northern districts of the Deccan, in Kolaba and Thana in the Konkan, and in light showers in a few places in Gujarat and Gujarat States. In the Karnatak it fell in very light showers in places on the 28th. The rain proved slightly injurious to wheat and other crops ready for harvest. Rabi harvest has commenced in places. Picking of cotton is going on in Gujarat, Gujarat States and in the Karnatak. Preparation of land for the ensuing Kharif season began in the above gbat districts. In the Konkan collection of rab materials and its burning have commenced in places.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 18th March, 1915, was 30,210 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correctign the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th March 1915

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.965	Inches
Temperature of Air	76.0	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.0	"
Dew Point	68.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.720	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10	0.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.2	"
Minimum do. do.	72.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,W,WNW.	
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	125	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	Mar.			Mar.		
TH.	18	m 0 32	27 11	18	m 6 35	15 9
		1 2a	27 9		6 45a	17 11
F.	19	m 0 55	27 6	19	m 6 59	15 11
		1 31a	27 3		7 11a	18 7
S.	20	m 1 17	26 10	20	m 7 24	16 4
		2 1a	26 8		7 35a	19 5
SU.	21	m 1 39	26 2	21	m 7 50	16 10
		2 54a	25 11		8 0a	20 3
M.	22	m 2 2	25 5	22	m 8 18	17 6
		3 13a	25 2		8 29a	21 2
TU.	23	m 2 29	24 8	23	m 8 52	18 2
		4 6a	24 6		9 18a	22 1
W.	24	m 3 8	23 10	24	m 9 47	18 11
		5 28a	24 1			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sun set
" 18 (Thursday)	" 6h. 45m.	" 6h. 49m
" 19 (Friday)	" 6h. 44m.	" 6h. 50m
" 20 (Saturday)	" 6h. 43m.	" 6h. 50m
" 21 (Sunday)	" 6h. 42m.	" 6h. 50m
" 22 (Monday)	" 6h. 41m.	" 6h. 50m
" 23 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 40m.	" 6h. 51m
" 24 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 6h. 51m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1915, March 16th, 1h. 12·3m. a.m.; First quarter 24th, 4h. 18.0 a.m.; Last quarter 1915 April 7th, 1h. 4.24m. a.m.; New Moon 14th, 5h. 5.7m. p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, March 17th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		15,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		5,000
" " Imports		15,000
Mid. Americans		5.35
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.55
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	8.97
	July	9 27
New York Official noon call ..	May	8.96
	July	9.26
New Orleans 10 a.m., ...	May	8 75
	July	8.98

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 17th.

Opening Tone	.. Steady.
Estimated Sales..	6,000
Total Imports	15,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.16	5.19
June-July.	5.22	5.25
July-Aug.	5.29	5.31
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.45	5.49
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.54	5.58

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 17th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.16	5.24
June-July.	5.22	5.29
July-Aug.	5.29	5.37
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.45	5.54
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.54	5.63

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
LIVERPOOL				
16th Mch. Close	5.16½	5.28	5.45	5.54
17th Mch. Open	5.19	5.31	5.48	5.57
17th Mch. Close	5.24	5.36	5.53	5.63
	pl. 7½	pl. 8	pl. 8	pl. 9
EGYPTIAN	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
16th Mch. Close	7.52	7.70	8.06	8.20
17th Mch. Open	..	..	..	..
17th Mch. Close	7.80	7.98	8.36	8.48
	pl. 28	pl. 28	pl. 28	pl. 28
NEW YORK.	May.	July	Oct.	Jan.
15th March. Close	8.89	9.34	9.43	..
16th March. Close	8.91	9.19	9.50	9.75
17th March 11 a.m.	8.97	9.27	..	9.85
17th March. Close.	8.92	9.28	9.54	..
NEW ORLEANS.	May.	July		
15th March. Close	8 64	8.87		
16th March. close	8.67	8.90		
17th Mch. 11 a.m.	..	..		
17th Mch. Close	3.70	8.94		

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, March 17th

Good Bengal M. G.	3.90
F.G. " "	4.02
Fine " "	4.14
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur.	4.48
Good Oomra M. G.	4.30
F.G. " "	4.42
Fine " "	4.54
Good M. G. Oomra	4.30
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.54
Good Broach	4.75
F.G. "	4.90
Fine "	4.95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	45,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	33,000
Futures at New York May	8.93
Previous closing price	8.91
Futures at New York July	9.23
Previous closing price	9.19
Spot Cotton at New York	8.95
Previous price	8.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.50
Previous price	8.50
Futures at New Orleans May	8.70
Previous price	8.67
Futures at New Orleans July	8.94
Previous price	8.90
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅞
Demand Bills	4.79.75
Silver Commercial Bars	50¾

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 17th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 15/16
Closing Tone of silver :—China selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £176,000.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	2 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	4½
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	1½

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, March 17th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000

Rs. 11,000 were allotted to Calcutta	}	Rs.	
Rs. 20 000 " "	Bombay	}	1,73,000
Rs. 1,42,000 " "	Madras		

One thing is sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D 6

Tenders on Calcutta } at ½31/32		
" Bombay }		
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta }	23%	above that rate in full.
" " Bombay }		
Telegraphic Transfers—Immediate.		
Rs.31,69,000 were allotted to Calcutta }		Rs.
Rs. 1,00,000 " " Bombay }		3492000
Rs. 2,32,000 " " Madras }		
Tenders on Calcutta } at par.		
" Bombay }		
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta }	23%	above that rate in full.
" " Bombay }		
Telegraphic Transfers Deferred.		
Rs. 3,00,000 were allott d to Calcutta }		Rs.
Rs. 8,32,000 " " to Bombay }		2335000
Rs 12,03,000 " " to Madras }		
Tenders on Calcutta } at ½31/32		
" Bombay }		
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta }	23%	above that rate in full.
" " Bombay }		

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. Rs. 63,50,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000

Council Bills—Extra allottments.

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 38,000 } at par.
Do Madras " 10,000 }

Transfers Immediate on Calcutta Rs. 1,00,000 at ½1/32

Transfers Deferred on Calcutta Rs. 1,55,000 at ½

The sum of £380,000 has been earmarked for Argentina

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, March 17th.

WHEAT.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June.	59/3
TONE :—Dearer.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June.	59/3
TONE :—Dearer.	
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Nominal.	
TONE :—Dearer.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. March.-April	62/6
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.	
Calcutta Linseed paid April-May	54/3

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship sellers	55/6
Rapseed Ferozepore Barley nominal	53

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March-April	50/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March ; Hull	£7 17-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£66⅜
Copper Braziers	£82
Yellow Metal	8½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	14/5/0 to 14/10

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally.	30
Selected Copper	72½

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay spot	22/3 to 22/9
According to quality duty paid.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, June	15/7½
July-September	14/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi, June	15/9
July-September	14/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, June	17/9
July-September	16/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, June	17/10½
July-September	16/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber	2/3½

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, March 17th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	44
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	43/6

MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 13.

The market opened quiet despite the sharp advance in Liverpool, and prices sagged during the day.

Apart from Broach there was little doing in contracts, but Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola was put through at Rs. 159.

Ready cotton was quiet.

We quote :—

Good Broach, 195.

Fine Broach, 196.

Fine M. G. Bengal, 143.

Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola, 159.

Fully Good Bengals, 130.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MIDDAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach ..	201	..	199	25-3-15
" ..	200	..	..	25-5-15
H. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	..	175	..	25-1 16
H. G.	..	122/3	..	25-3-15
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	145	..	..	"
Akola, Khagun ..	201/2	..	..	25-1-16
" ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	149/0	156	..	25-3-15
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	184	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore ..	183	..	..	"
M. G Yeotmal ..	176	..	..	"
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	171	..	..	"
M. G. Oomrawatee (description) ..	166	..	..	"
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple ..	162	..	..	"
M. G.	164	..	..	25-5-15
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	202	"
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	191	"
M. G. Westerns			197	"
M. G. Miraj			210	"
M. G. Compta			208	"
H. G. Bhagalkote			..	..
H. G. Bijapore			..	..

When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys give the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation. 180—1

ARRIVALS.

	March, 17th. Bales.
Khandeish	2,070
Central India	1,762
Barsi & Nagpur	840
Berar	1,793
Central Provinces	1,897
Dhollera	745
Broach	3,164
Compta & Dharwar	614
Westerns	517
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	2,000
Rajputana	374
Sind	....
Total	15,776
Total for 6 Days	93,992
" to date since 1st Sept. 1914 ..	1,280,155
" same time last season	2,209,693

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	6 Days.	Since 1st Sept. Jan. 1915	Same period last year.
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	15,776	939,992	1,040,529	1,319,212
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	10,454	56,459	515,661	556,337
Linseed	3,822	16,512	114,749	407,605
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seeds	2,569	10,430	74,169	85,150
Gingellyseed	2,681	8 447	177,631	699,214
Poppyseed	622	642	833	3,896
Groundnut	1,309	15,582	806,975	546,075
Castorseed	3,792	36,726	280,528	479,773
Rice	7,129	18,234	1,05,591	1,123,036
Myrabolams	1,458	8,281	161,056	282,592
Cottonseed	5,452	37,409	877,937	1,922,818
Mowraseed	117	254	13,235	9,306
Gram	1,465	8 022	79,851	127,979
Joowari	18,630	77,267	370,880	408,465
Barley	47	719	7,147	11,064
Maize	102	336	2 188	429

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat.

White Pessi 88 per cent. Ap-May ...Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi .....Rs. 6-5-3, R. D. per cwt.

Red Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 6-7, R.D. per cwt.

Yelllow Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt.

Seed.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore .....Rs. 6-7-6, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Etawah .....Rs. 6-9-6, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Katni .....Rs. 7-2, B. T. per cwt.

Yellow Gujerat ...Rs. 6-13, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready .....Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts. Tone easier.

Sholapur Rs. 28-8, B.T. per candy.

Madras Rs. 29-8, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed Rs. 4-2, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready .....Rs. 7-12-6, R. D. per cwt.

Forward May ...Rs. 5-11-6, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed. Rs. 2-12, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.

White sm. gr. 15 per cent. ...Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.

Black Katni .....Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.

Mughi .....Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.

Yellow Hinganghat ...Rs. 42-8, B.T. per candy.

Red Jubbulpore ...Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—

T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 31-32d.

D. D. Mail .....1s. 4d.

T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 31-32d. May.

Banks' Buying Rates :—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready. 1s. 4 7-32d.

Do. do. Forward .....1s. 4¼d. May.

Do. 4 m-s. do .....1s. 4 9-32d.

Frances 3 m-s. do. .....172½ nominal.

60 d-s. Hong-Kong 133½

Do. Shanghai 170½

60 d-s. Yokohama .....147½ to 148

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 18.

There was a little lull in the activity of the Cotton Mill share market to-day and a slight setback in the quotations of several shares was noticed in the afternoon, but at the close some revival took place. Tata Iron and Steel shares slightly improved to-day.

Davids opened at Rs. 532½, declined to Rs. 527½ but closed at Rs. 533½.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 405, touched Rs. 395 but at the close improved to Rs. 400.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 902½ to Rs. 912½.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,095 in the morning but later on advanced to Rs. 1107½.

Luxmi Cottons moved upto Rs. 1,225, Finlays stood firm at Rs. 241¼.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 173¾, Indore Malwas to Rs. 160 and Crescent Rs. 91½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 90½ and Deferred to Rs. 172.

Bombay Burma trading shares were placed at Rs. 852½ for cash.

Sialkot Narowal shares were placed at Rs. 28. Ahmedabad Pramty's at Rs. 645 x.d., Central Provinces Ry. shares (old issue) at Rs. 116, and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 50/8.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,577½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 117½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 209 and Rs. 210.

Business on a large scale in coupons for one-tenth of an ordinary share of the new issue was done at Rs. 14 - 15 during the course of the day.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes was recorded at Rs. 92½.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 96½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

The Calcutta share market yesterday was decidedly more buoyant for jute mill scrip for which inquiry revived and a fair volume of business was put through, prices in many cases shewing an upward tendency which was said to be in sympathy with the gunny market where a rally took place.

Coal shares were dealt in a small extent, ruling quiet and inactive. Tea shares were wanted, full prices being paid whenever scrip was available.

Government paper three and a half per cent, was quoted at ninety-two.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London, for £1,000,000, offered for sale yesterday.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 17.

Bleamoor	Blaky	Rangaon March 6
Hokkai Maru	Surjukl	Moji Feb. 13

March 18

Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	Calcutta, March 1
Samoset	Heath	San Francisco, Jan. 26
Ikoma Maru	Fukuya	Kobe, Feb. 21

DEPARTURES.

March 18

Chakla	Allen		Busra.

The following vessels received their Port clearance yesterday.

Steamer	Palitana	for	Busrah etc.
"	City of Cairo	for	Marseilles

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer	Hokkai Maru	for	Kobe

S. S. Kanagawa Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Kanagawa Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Malacca on the 17th instant.

S. S. Luzon Maru :—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Mojion the 18th instant.

S. S. Bleamor :—The steamer Bleamor, 2,453 tons, Captain A. Blaky, arrived here on Wednesday from Rangaan, with a cargo of rice on board.

S. S. Hokkai Maru :—The Japan Line s.s. Hokkai Maru, 2,829 tons, Captain S. Surjuki, arrived here on Wednesday from Moji, which port she left on the 13 February, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ikoma Maru :—The Japan Line steamer Ikoma Maru 2,206 tons, Captain B. Fukuya, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, having left that port on the 21st ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Baron Faron Fairlie :—The s.s. Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain D. MacDonald, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Samoset :—The s.s. Samoset, 3,302 tons, Captain A. H. Heath, arrived here yesterday from San Francisco, which port she left on the 26th January with a cargo of bulk oil.

S. S. Palitana :—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Palitana, 1933 tons, Captain Knippie, will sail to-day for Busreh, via Karachi and the Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Thursday, March 18th, 1915.

A Aviemoor	Williams	B.I. S. N. Co.
B Oandia	Paul	P. & O. S. N. Co
M Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. Co
N. Palitana	Krupple	M. M. & Co
P. Tayabi	H. K

PILLAGE IN NAMUR.

SACK OF DINANT.

REPORT OF COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

The Belgian Legation in London has received, and the Press Bureau on Wednesday issued, a translation of the 11th report of the Commission of Inquiry on the violation by the German Army in Belgium of the rules of international law and of the laws and customs of war. The report deals with the excesses committed in the province of Namur "as established by the evidence and information collected down to the present day."

German troops penetrated into the town of Namur on August 23, and the first section of the report deals with incidents which occurred there during the following days. There seems to have been an organized destruction of houses and buildings by fire, and this was sought to be justified by the Germans alleging that shots had been fired against the troops.

Every circumstance (the report states) demonstrates the absurdity of this statement. The juxta-position of observed facts and the sequence of concordant evidence lead to the conclusion that the incidents at Namur were deliberately prepared, and merely formed part of the general system of terrorism which was habitually practised by the German Army in Belgium.

The town was pretty thoroughly pillaged, and it is declared that in some cases the plunder was sent off to Germany. Evidence was given to the Commission of several outrages on women and of the deaths of 75 civilians on August 23-25. Some of these people perished in their burning houses, others were shot in the streets or in their own dwellings. At Vedrin, "a boy was shot because he was found to have in his possession an empty German cartridge case. Twenty-six priests and members of religious orders were shot in the diocese of Namur."

A MACHINE GUN MASSACRE.

A circumstantial account is given of what is described as "the massacre of Tamines," the broad facts of which have appeared in "The Times" from other sources. A group of between 400 and 450 men was collected in front of the church, but, "as the shooting (by rifles) was a slow business, the officers ordered up a machine gun, which soon swept off all the unhappy peasants still left standing." Some who still showed signs of life were bayoneted. Others who had escaped both shot and bayonet rolled themselves into the River Sambre.

The next day villagers who had been made prisoners were forced by the Germans to dig trenches in a field, adjoining the square and bury the murdered men. One of the unhappy persons forced to do this work asserts in a deposition quoted in full in the report, that from 350 to 400 bodies were buried, that the women of the village were compelled to witness the terrible sight, and that, during the whole time, German officers and soldiers were drinking champagne in the square.

The Germans burnt, after sacking them, 204 houses in Tamines. Many persons, including women and children, were burnt or stifled in their own homes. Many others were shot in the fields. The total number of victims was over 650.

FEROCITY AT ANDENNE.

Other places the Commission state, have suffered more than Andenne, which is on the right bank of the Meuse, between Namur and Huy, but no other Belgian town was the theatre of so many scenes of ferocity and cruelty. The Germans, who arrived in the town on August 19, began pillaging the next day. On August 21 all the inhabitants were driven into the streets and forced to march, with their hands in the air, to the Place des Tilleuls. Those who tried to run away were shot, as also were three men, one of whom had empty cartridge cases and another a spanner in their pockets. The Burgomaster, Dr. Camus, was wounded by a rifle shot and then killed by a blow from an axe.

Subsequently the soldiers, on the order of their officers, picked out of the mass some 40 or 50 men, who were led off and all shot, some along the bank of the Meuse and others in front of the police station. . . . Eight men belonging to the same household were led out into a meadow some 50 yards from their dwelling. Some of them were shot, the rest cut down with blows of an axe. One tall red-haired soldier with a scar on his face distinguished himself by the ferocity with which he used an axe. A young boy and a woman were shot.

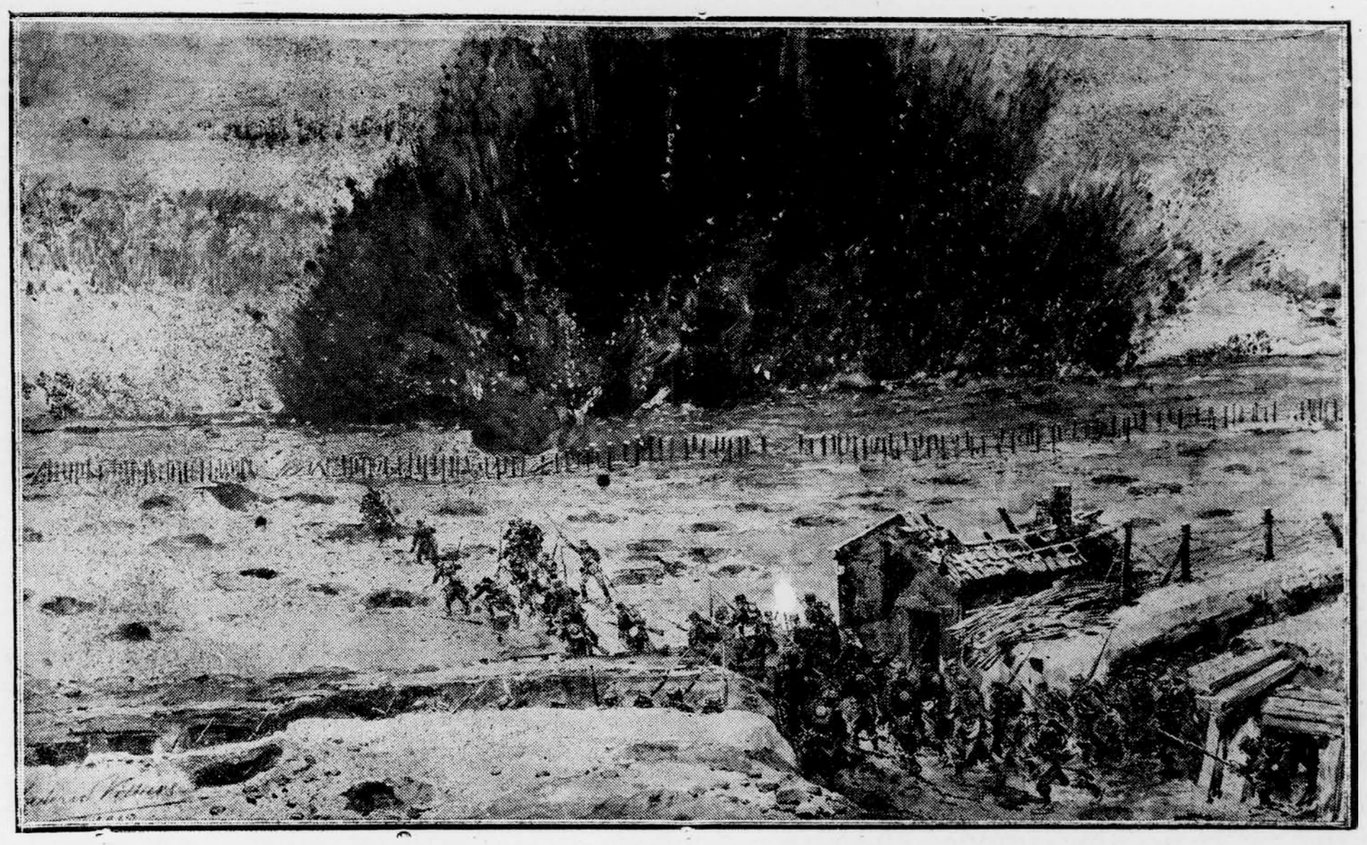
The statistics of the losses at Andenne give the following total:—Three hundred were massacred in Andenne and Seilles and about 300 houses were burnt in the two localities.

The Commission record the same tale of pillage, incendiarism, and massacre at Dinant. On Sunday morning, August 23, German soldiers drove the congregation out of the Church of the Premonastrensian Fathers, and, separating the sexes, shot 50 of the men. About 9 in the morning the inhabitants were driven into the Parade Square and kept there till the evening, when, again, the sexes were separated, and the men ranged along a wall. Then, without any inquiry or pretence of a trial, a platoon of soldiers fired. "To make sure," a further volley was fired into the heap of fallen men. Eighty-four corpses were buried in a neighbouring garden.

Many civilians, irrespective of age or were shot or bayoneted in other parts the town, which, the Commission say, troyed. Of its, 1,400 houses only 200 and of its inhabitants, rather more 0 have been killed.

ar policy of "frightfulness" was the Germans at Hastieres and Surice. Dr. Halley, a surgeon of the Red Cross, the parish priest, M. Pouthiere, the schoolmaster, and many other civilians were shot in cold blood at Hastieres on August 23. At Surice, on the same day, a party of 18 which included the parish priest, the parish priests of Anthée and Onhaye, the Abbe Gaspiard, and boys of 16 and 17 years of age, were lined up against a wall and a volley was fired. "They were not all shot dead; several were finished off by having their skulls beaten in with rifle butts. . . . When the massacre was over the Germans plundered the corpses."

A LAND-MINE EXPLOSION.



Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

The picture, drawn by Mr. Frederick Villiers, shows a French land-mine exploding underneath a section of German Trench. This is a frequent method of advance in seige warfare. On one occasion, forty men were blown to pieces and eighty badly wounded. The explosions are simply vast upheavals of earth and debris without steam or smoke.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 19TH OF MARCH, 1915.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

424-13—Bhimji & Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co. For trial of Issues 3 & 4.

Commercial Causes.

1469-14.—M. K. R. B. & Co., Hiralal Ramgopal, a firm v. Shri Narayen Ramchander and ors., Tyabji D. & Co., Part. Heard 15-37.

Short Cause.

392-14.—Shroff D. & D. Radhavallabh Kabra, a firm, v. Bhulla Chandersing, a firm, Sabnis & G.

Long Causes.

693-14.—Nadirshaw & D., Haji Gulam Hussein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Haji Sumar & anr., Raghavaya N. & Co.

112-14.—Hiralal & Co., Manilal Nanji Ludha and anr. v. Teppa Roopa, Little & Co.

635-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Carrimbhey Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visrum and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir M. and S., Manchershaw & N.

371-14.—Jehangir M. & S., Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir S. M. & H.

S. C. 93-15.—Rustamji and G., Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Harsey & Co., a firm, Motichand and D.

380-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors. v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors., Man H. M. & Co., Mulji and Th.

1193-13.—Khunderao L. & M., Tarachand Panalal and ors. v. Messrs. Waghji Walabhdas & Co., a firm and anr., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Surajmal & Co., Madhowji K. & C.

641-14.—Payne & Co., Kasturchand Sadasukh Goormukraj Sukhanand, a firm, M. K. R. B. & Co.

45-15—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo and Co a firm v Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, M K R B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

After the Appellate Side Court Work is over.

For Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner.

229-15—Khambatta and Co, Sarabai widow and anr v Sharfuddin Haji Miya bin Ahmed Saheb Kevul and ors, Captain and V, Rustomji and G,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

33-15—Purnanand and Co, Haji Joosub Haji Shariff v Liladhar Hariram and ors, Kanga and S, Part heard.

477-14.—Ard. H. D. & Co., Messrs. Rambillas & Co., a firm, v. Parappa Paled, a firm, Captain & V.

481-14.—Captain & V., Parappa Paled, a firm, v. Rambillas & Co., a firm, Ard. H. D. & Co.

820-14.—Sunderdas & Co., Ratansey Premji & anr., v. Harsey Hewraj, Kanga & S.

1000-14.—M. R. R. B. & Co., Alli Mahomed Camruddin & anr., v. T. M. Pardhy & ors., Captain & V.

443-13.—Malvi H. M. & Co., Messrs. Harnandraj Fulchand, a firm, v. Messrs. Hardatt Ramdat, a firm, Raghanay N. & C.

793-14.—Edg. G. W. & Co., Bai Kashibai, widow, v. Shriman Goswamini Shri Krishna Priya Vahuji Maharaj, widow, Mulla & Mulla.

1117-14.—Little & Co., Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., v. Ragnathdas Gopaldas and anr., Motichand & D.

1345-14—Jehangir S M and H, Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v Noor Mahomed Haji Vallah, Mulla and Mulla.

195-14—Madh K and Ch, Keshav Balwant Rajguru and ors v Adaibhau Sobhaji and Co a firm and ors, Khund L and M, Sabnis and G, Edg G W and Co, For postponement.

278-12—Ard H D and Co, Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa v Syed Ahmed Syed Hassan, Nadershaw and D.

855-14—Captain and Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor and ors v Jamnabai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

193-13—Malvi H M and R, Pahladdas Jankiprasad a firm v Ramsarup Hardatt, Raghavayya N and Co.

274-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

275-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors v

370-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

273-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and ors, Little and Co, Mehta D and L, Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Reference.

L. A. Reference 3-14.—E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy & ors., Edg. G. W. & Co. Little & Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

997-14—Ard H D & Co Abraham E J Abraham v Khetsedas Lachminarayan a firm and anr Malvi H M & B Tyabji D & Co.

773-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobhagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

988-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

840-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co & M.

841-14—In Person Lajabelly Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas & firm Motichand & D.

1021-14—M K R B and Co, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr, Vachha and Co.

1060-14—Payne and Co, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani v Sulemanji Karimji a firm, In person, Jehangir S M and H.

1037-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v The All India United Insurance Co Ltd Edgelow G W & Co.

993-14—Jehangir G and B, Bai Parinbai v Govind Karson Chhaya, Jamsetjee R & H.

S SCT. 594-21470/14—Ardeshir H D & Co Parbhudas Soorchand and anr v Parbhashanker Avleshwar Hiralal and Co.

1089-14—Patell and Ez. Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sudarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co.

667-14—Shroff D and D, Ardeshir Shapurji Itchapuria and anr v Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji and Th.

968-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Daph F and D, Wadia G and Co, Craigie B and C, Raghavaya N and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co., Malvi H. M. and R. For Postponement.

1109-14—Man H H and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Narsi Jetha a firm, N C Dalal.

1110-14—Man H. M. and Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vella a firm, N. C Dalal.

1112-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Jetha Monsi a firm, In person.

1122-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Pasoo Ookada a firm. In person.

40-14—Shroff D and D, Bai Sakerbai widow v Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji, Bhai K and G.

901-14—Mulla & M Sagrally Ebrahim and anr v Messrs Volkart Bro's firm Payne and Co.

407-14—Motichand and D, Jaynarayan Lalchand Tapadia v Govindram Umedram and ors, Cap and V.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 18.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

AN "ILL-MATCHED COUPLE".

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Deputy Inspector Doran charged Anant Ramchander, a young Indian Christian, with having caused hurt to his girl, wife Dewoobai by throwing her down from the first floor of an Improvement Trust Chawl at Agripada. Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister, appeared for the defence.

The case for the prosecution was that in the small hours of the 5th instant, the accused had an argument with his wife about some bread to be prepared for his father, who lived in the same place. His wife resented certain words used by her husband, and the latter losing his temper, threw her over the parapet of the verandah on to the ground below.

The defence was that there was an absence of any injury consistent with the nature of an involuntary fall from a height of 14 feet on to hard ground. It was further urged that the girl had made statements to the police, which were contradictory. The police officer, in answer to the Magistrate, had admitted that. Mr. Azad submitted that it was a case in which much good could be done to either side if a word of advice was addressed to them and the parties were reconciled. It appeared to him to be one of the evil results of early marriage that a case of this description should come into Court. The complainant was a thin, pale, immature girl and the husband a big grown-up man,—they appeared to counsel to be a most ill-matched couple. He was surprised that such mariages were performed in the Missionary Churches. There was an utter physical disparity between the parties and as a result the girl had jumped over the parapet, hoping to find some way out of the dreaded wedlock.

The Magistrate having granted permission, the parties came to an understanding, and the case was marked compounded.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Ahmed Ali charged Fateh Khan Kutubdin, a motor car driver, with rash and negligent driving, and endangering human life.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused's car, coming from Apollo Pier Road, dashed, opposite Messrs. McAlpin & Company, into victoria No. 1503 which was going along Esplanade Road in the direction of Lower Colaba. The horse was knocked down, and a Mr. Goodchild, who was cycling behind, was thrown from his machine on to the victoria. Fortunately, nobody was injured, but one of the shafts of the victoria was broken, and Mr. Goodchild's cycle damaged. It was alleged that the accused's car was being driven very fast and a more serious accident was only averted by the victoria driver pulling up in time.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

SMUGGLED COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Siddick Abdoola, a fireman, on the s.s. Morea, was charged with importing and possessing cocaine, valued at about Rs. 2,785. Mr. Bahmansha H. Daruwala defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused arrived in Bombay on Friday last by the s.s. Morea. In the inspection room he was found to be in possession of a bucket containing 17 bottles of one grain of cocaine each, which were concealed under clothes and shoes.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that the luggage of the crew, when being taken to the examination hall, got mixed up, and that whilst the accused was assisting a coolie to unload the cart in which the luggage was brought, the coolie gave the bucket to him. He disclaimed the ownership of the bucket.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

It is notified that the Government of India have been pleased to sanction the grant of an outfit allowance of Rs. 600 to military officers in permanent civil employ who revert or have reverted to military duty temporarily during the present war. This allowance will only be admissible in case of officers who are not required to maintain military uniforms whilst in civil employ.

SEDITION TRIAL AT POONA.

DISSEMINATION OF OBJECTIONABLE LITERATURE.

ALLEGED DISSEMINATION OP OBJECTIONABLE LITERATURE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 18.

A somewhat sensational case of sedition is now proceeding before Mr. Kincaid, I.C.S. Sessions Judge, and a jury, against Sitaram Tukaram Surve and Hari Ramchunder Desai of Poona City, who are at present convicts in the Yerrowda Central Jail, having been sentenced for publishing seditious leaflets. The present charge against the two men has been brought by Mr. Power, Deputy Superintendent of Poona, C.I.D., and refers to the publication of seven additional leaflets, viz. (1) "Warning to the Brethren of Maharashtra," (2) "Incitement to Brother Countrymen," (3) "Liberty No, 3," (4) "Victory to the Heroes of 1857," (5) "Waves of Recollection on Separation from Patriots," (6) "Statement on Madanlal Dingra, a Patriot in the London Police Court" and (7) "Easy Process for the Manufacture of Bombs."

The evidence adduced to-day went to show that on certain information received Mr. Guider, D.I.G.P., deputed Mr. Power to search a house in Budhwar Peth, Poona City, where these leaflets, together with a printing outfit and a page of "Liberty—No. 4," set in type were found. Mr. Guider deposed that the envelopes containing the leaflets exhibited in the Court were sent to him by Professor Paranjpe and Professor Cree-Brown of the Engineering College, by the District Superintendent of Police, Poona the District Magistrate, Sholapur, the Postmaster-General, Bombay, and Mr. Michael Kennedy, Inspector-General of Police, who received them from Mr. Allen, Principal of the Engineering College.

Mr. Allen, Professor Cree-Brown and a pleader named Bola Krishna Hari swore to having received the pamphlets and sent them to the proper authorities, since they were of a seditious character.

Mr. Power gave formal evidence of the search of the house and the Court rose for the day.

REVIVAL OF SERAIS ACT IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

The "Englishman" states that the Bengal Government have decided to put into operation in certain parts of the Presidency, including Calcutta, the Serais Act of 1867, under which all managers of hotels, messes, and eating houses, will have to report to the authorities admission of strangers into their premises.

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL ROSS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 18.

Information, which has reached Bangalore that Captain Campbell Ross, 20th Deccan Horse, who has been awarded the D.S.O. goes to show that at Givanchy when Major Mcewen was killed he brought the regiment out of action and carried Captain Mackenzie, who was wounded, into safety.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would any of your many readers oblige the undersigned by letting him know the best process for removing oil stains from old postage stamps? My whole collection of nearly 3,000 stamps got accidently stained with parafin oil, and I am anxious to know how to remove it would damaging the stamps.—Yours, etc.,

"PHILATELIST."

HOCKEY TOURNAMENTS.

CALL AND SEE OUR SELECTION OF HOCKEY STICKS

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	Rs. a.
The Bull Dog Hockey Stick, made on principal of the Golf Bulger Driver. A powerful Driver	8 8
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The New Pickering Bulger Hockey Stick, Best English Ash Blades, with Sarawak Cane Spliced Handles bound with Cord	7 8
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Prosser's Durable Bulger Hockey Sticks	4 0
Bate's Solid Cane Handle Bulger Stick..	3 4
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"Compo Royal," for Practice	1 0

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TREACHER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Arabia with English Mails, due at daybreak.
Children's Concert in aid of Children's Branch of War Relief Fund, P. V. M. Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m.
Dastur M. N. Dhalla's illustrated lantern lecture on "Parsi Civilization in Ancient Persia," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.
Grant College Medical Society, monthly meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, Prof. H. K. Mehta's Fifth lecture on Electricity, F. C. Institute, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 20.

Bombay 13th Extra Meeting, 1st race starts at 3-10 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, Last Day.
Parsee Alfred Theatrical Co., performance of "Sahid-i-naz," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Maharashtra Natak Mandali, performance of "Satwapariksha—Harischandra," Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21.

New Hall Sermon on "Man after Death." New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 22.

Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis, Handicap Singles, A and B Classes, commence.
J. N. Petit Institute Annual General Meeting 6 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse Camp, closes.
Dastur M. N. Dhalla's illustrated lantern lecture on "Parsi Civilization in Ancient Persia," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament Drawing-Bombay Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 25.

Benefit Performance of "Sathi ne Buddhi Nathi" by Bombay United Club, in aid of War Relief Fund, Baliwala's Grand Theatre, Falkland Road, 3 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7.8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

ROBERTS—ORDE—On Wednesday, the 3rd February, at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, Alexander James Roberts, L. D. S., to Sophia Elsie Orde, second daughter of the late James William Orde and Mrs. Orde, of Meerut, India.

SUTTON—DOLTON—In London, by special license, on February 11th, Alick Sutton, R. A. M. C., British Expeditionary Force, to Gladys Gerald Trevor Dolton.

DEATH.

BENNETT—On the 13th instant, at the Presidency General Hospital, St. John Douglas Bennett, Assistant, Chittagong Coy., Ltd., Chandpur, second son of the late John Douglas Bennett, Bengal Pilot Service, aged 24 years.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

March 19.

160.—Cadets Competition.—The Annual Competition for the prizes offered for the best turned out and best drilled squad of 8 Cadets under a cadet N. C. Officer from any one Coy. will be held at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m. on Thursday March 25th. For conditions of competition see B. V. R. 37th Annual Report Page 20.

161.—Extract from Brigade Orders dated 17th March 1915 is republished for information:—

Volunteers.—Examination Proficiency:—No. 75. The following Officers, N. C. Officers and men of the Bombay Vol. Rifles passed an examination for Proficiency Certificates held at Bombay on the 12th February 1915:—

Captain J. F. Watson, Lieut. R. T. H. Mackenzie, 2nd Lieuts. B. May, A. W. Puttick, C. N. Rich, P. Johnson, F. G. B. Hawkins, T. N. Begbie and E. J. Bunbury. Cr. Sergts. J. McGrath and E. S. Riley; Lce. Sergts. T. M. Murray, E. Behr, C. Lee-Smith and B. Gordon; Corpls. A. M. Reith and V. Windsor; Lce Corpls. J. T. Burge, R. M. Arbuthnot, A. W. Lisboa; Volrs. J. A. Grant, A. T. Gosford F. V. Rushforth (Sind Vol. Rifles attached B. V. R.), J. S. Tilley and G. E. Pow.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE STATION HOSPITAL COLABA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m. for the entertainment of the Wounded Officers and men.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant College Library this evening at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

Mr. R. Aitken, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, has been appointed Honorary Treasurer of the Bombay Branch of the above Fund in place of Sir James Begbie, retired. It is requested that contributions in future be made payable to the Bank of Bombay, and not to the Honorary Secretaries or Honorary Treasurer.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN AID OF WAR FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhai, Bart., the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar, and others, the members of the Bombay United Club will stage the popular comic play "Sathi ne Buddhi Nathi" at Baliwala's Grand Theatre, Falkland Road at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 25th instant, the proceeds being given in aid of the War Relief Fund started by the Parsi Association.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

On Saturday the 20th March 1915, the monthly Conversational Meeting of the Members of the Brotherhood will be held at the Head Quarters of the Institution at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

On Sunday the 21st instant the Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will be held at their respective places at 9 a.m. The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan B. A., Bar-at-Law and the Junior Class by Mr. D. G. Dalvi M. A., LL.B.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Only one fatal case of plague was registered in Bombay on Wednesday, out of a total mortality of 57 from all causes. The total mortality in the corresponding week of 1914 was 115 and in 1913 it was 88. The total number of rats caught on Wednesday was 1992, out of which 19 were plague-stricken. Middle and Lower Colaba and Chukla contributed 4 each of these latter, Umerkhadi 3, Kamatipura 2, and Fort (North), Dongri, Mandvi, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar and Khara Talao one each.

PROFESSOR H. K. MEHTA'S LECTURE.

The sixth lecture of the year under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framji Kavasji Institute at 6 p.m., (S. T.), to-day by Professor H. K. Mehta M. A., B. Sc., of Elphinstone College. The topic selected for the evening is "Electricity with Experiments, Part V Wireless Telegraphy." This lecture which will be the fifth of his intended series of six lectures on "Electricity" will be illustrated by experiments and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc., as usual.

GRANT-IN-AID RULES.

The local Government have directed that the following sentence be inserted after the first sentence in rule 52 of Chapter IX of the revised Grant-in-aid Code published in February 1911:—"In the case of English-teaching schools a grant may be made not exceeding one-half of the total expenditure, provided that the managers give a written guarantee that the buildings on which such a grant has been paid shall be used only for infant classes and standards I—IV, and that not less than 80 per cent. of the pupils shall be pupils who are not required under the rules of this Code to study an Indian vernacular before admission to an English-teaching school."

REVISED RED CROSS UNITS.

FOR SUMMER IN EUROPE AND WARM CLIMATE OVERSEAS.

The necessity for another revision of the contents of St. John Ambulance Red Cross Unit Boxes and St. John and Red Cross Kit Bags is obvious as summer is approaching and the warm garments which have formed such a feature of their contents will be no longer necessary, especially as some of the Forces are operating in hot climates. The following changes have therefore been introduced:—vide the Indian Council's War Circular No. 134. (1). The present Replacement Units for British and Indian Troops which were compiled especially for troops in Europe will be retained under the titles "St. John Red Cross Replacement Units for Europe" with the following amendments:—

(a) Substitute cotton for woolen pyjamas and khaki twill shirts for flannel jackets.

(2) Omit Balaclava caps and mufflers.

Red Cross Kit Bags for Indians require to have a thin gauze vest and a kurts of khaki twill substituted for the woolen garments now being used to make them suitable for summer use. Similarly St. John Kit Bags, i.e., bags for British troops, require the substitution of thin vests, drawers and shirts for thick ones and the omission of the Balaclava cap, to adapt them for issue in warm climates. Bags containing thin articles should be distinctly marked with the word "Summer."

To meet the needs of the troops in Egypt, East Africa and the Persian Gulf two new lists have been introduced, namely, Summer Replacement Units for Overseas (British Troops) and Summer Replacement Units for Overseas (Indian Troops).

The needs of officers actually serving with the troops in the field have suggested the introduction of the three new Units, namely, (1) Surgical Operation Box for British and Indian Troops, (2) a Games and Smokes Box for British Troops and (3) a Games and Smokes Box for Indian Troops.

These new and revised Units should be despatched to the St. John Ambulance Red Cross War Gifts Depot at Bombay in the usual way.

Copies of this Circular, together with the new lists can be obtained on application to the General Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, Delhi.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY DINNER AT THE MASONIC HALL, BOMBAY.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

CAPITAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GAIETY.

The success attained by Lew Marks' pantomime "Dick Whittington" at the Gaiety Palace of Varieties during the past week, has induced this popular author-actor to postpone his next new production, and he gave us last night a second edition of "Whittington," which is considerably in advance of the first as a laughter-making medium. Rough corners have been rounded off, business that was not as funny as it might have been has given place to new and more original matter, and the whole production has been smartened up, while new songs and jokes make the pantomime quite a new show.

Mr. Marks has given himself more opportunities of amusing the audience, and, clever artiste that he is, he gets all the fun possible out of the different situations in which he finds himself.

What can one say new about May Sherrard, a born low comedienne if ever there was one? She was as good as she always is, than which no more need be said to assure those who know Miss Sherrard's work that she played to ripples of laughter which grew many times to a roar, especially when she indulged in the eccentric dances which are her speciality.

Miss Norah Moore was a dashing Dick, and sang and acted charmingly, while Little Mona was her own vivacious self. She sang several chorus songs in capital style. Mr. Champion helped, and the whole show proved most entertaining.

The pictures were mostly local ones. They showed us the Bombay Light Horse on manœuvres, a capital film which cost the operator much hard work, tramping over miles of difficult country. Other interesting local films were those depicting the garden party at Government House, the Carnival at the Rink, and the St. Patrick's Day dinner at the Masonic Hall.

All in search of a really good evening's entertainment should visit the Gaiety, and thus reward the management for the enterprise displayed in lightening our dark and dismal evenings.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The new programme which commences this evening at the Excelsior consists of a number of bright items which should combine to make a pleasant evening's entertainment. Handsford and Read are after all staying on for another week, and further proof of their amazing vesatality is to be found in the fact that for the fourth week they are presenting a complete change of programme. This is, however, positively their last week, for on Saturday next Miss Palotta and Mr. Edward Nable are paying a return visit to Bombay and are presenting in conjunction with Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath a miniature musical comedy. An interesting innovation in the new programme is the commencement of a series of film versions of the "Sherlock Holmes" stories of Conan Doyle. These films have been produced under the direction of the author himself, and every care has been taken to preserve the characterisation, and not, it is hoped, without considerable success. The first of the series is "The Reygate Squires," a mystery which is very readily adaptable to cinema reproduction. It is not the best of the series, but it is exceedingly interesting, and the acting and photography are said to be beyond reproach. The topical war films include a series of cartoons by Lancelot Speedy, whose work is well-known to those who frequent this theatre. They are exceedingly clever, and show the evolution of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince from the time they entered the Kultur school until their education was complete. A two-part comedy which will be thoroughly appreciated is entitled, "The Adventures of Miss Tomboy." It is a delightful work and is splendidly acted.

UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Anent the notice of motion which Dr. Harold H. Mann has given to the Senate for the meeting to be held on the 29th instant, proposing the appointment of University Lecturers and fixing their honorarium at Rs. 600 for a course of 24 lectures, I would like to point out that the said honorarium is quite inadequate when we look at the subject of the lecture, to prepare which a lecturer has to labour hard and study widely and gather all the information he can in order to bring the subject to an up-to-date discourse. The responsibilities which a lecturer has are many, including the criticisms which follow a lecture. In order to give every facility to the lecturer and bring home to the student the object of such lectures, it would not be out of place if Dr. Harold Mann sees his way to increase the honorarium to Rs. 1,200, which means Rs. 50, for each lecture. We in India are at a disadvantage owing to our Universities not being Teaching Universities as they are in England where there is an organised system of University Lectures or rather Addresses which benefit the students very much. In England the lecturer comes prepared to the platform and discoursos for more than an hour or so, during the course of which the students take notes of what they find to be the most important in the lecture. Not only this, but the University publishes that address in a book-form which again commands a wide sale and thus benefits the students all over the world. That is why the lecturer in English Universities is paid handsomely and each lecture is prepared with thoroughness and eloquency, for the honorarium is sufficiently alluring, in many cases it being not less than Rs. 100 for a single address.

I hope my proposal, though new, will find a large number of supporters in the University. At present the University can afford to pay sufficiently well for the lectures as the fees from the Matriculation Examination are abundant. Unless we pay sufficiently well we shall not be able to get truly talented men to come forward and deliver addresses. Able lecturers also help to save a deal of time of a student who may be hunting for a number of books to get at a subject. I hope Dr. Harold Mann will carefully consideer my suggestion and lay the student world under an obligation.—Yours, etc.,

S. E. S. A. KADIRI,

Byculla, 17th March.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

The eighty-seventh annual meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society will be held in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Y.M.C.A., Girgaon, on Tuesday, March 23rd at 9 p.m. Sir H. E. E. Procter, Kt. will preside and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., and the Rev. R. A. Dhawle. Mr. F. J. Clark will move a resolution to amend th econstitution of the Society, so that Missions in the Marathi language area shall be represented officially on the Committees.

On March 24th at 6 p.m. in the Society's Depot will be held the first Meeting of the newly constituted general committee, when the sub-committees for the year will be appointed and the general policy and work of the Society considered.

PROPOSED CEYLONESE CORPS.

A SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO REPORT.

COLOMBO, Mar. 18.

A Tamil member at the Legislative Council yesterday proposed the appointment of a select committee to report on the desirability and feasibility of raising a Ceylonese corps by which he meant an army consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry. The senior Tamil and Singhalese members supported the former, saying it would be a great day for them when they had their own force. It was decided to appoint a committee.

Mr. Babington, Professor of Rangoon College, has been appointed to the Indian Army Reserve.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Two more games in the Mixed Doubles were played yesterday, and both were well contested. Getting a small start from Froom and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Reid managed to get through after three sets had been played. Reid as usual made good use of his knowledge of the game and placed admirably, whereas Mrs. Reid backed him up well. Froom put over some very telling serves and generally played a hard game, Mrs. Nelson also responsible for making it a close thing with capital returns when Reid played at her. In the first Mr. and Mrs. Reid started well and after leading at 4-1, only lost the next. In the second Froom and Mrs. Nelson took the first three, then by winning in turn took the set. They, however, lost the first four of the decider and after a game bid lost the set and match.

Mr. and Mrs. Cocke generally had the upper hand when conceeding a small start to Mr. and Mrs. Weir. Mrs. Cocke had improved since last year and plays with more confidence and Mrs. Weir did her share towards keeping the score level for the first eight games of each set.

Results were:—

Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid minus 4/6, beat Froom and Mrs. Nelson, minus 16; 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

Mr. and Mrs. Cocke, plus 2/6, beat Mr. and Mrs. Weir, plus 4/6; 6-4, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Mr. and Mrs. England v. Pechey and Miss Evan Thomas.

Bagshawe and Miss Clever v. Kemble and Mrs. Turner.

Mr. and Mrs. Portlock v. Powell and Miss Taylor.

"CONDER" TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The results of the games played last evening in the "Conder" Tennis Tournament on the Y. M. C. A. courts are as follows:—

Briscoe and E. Harwood beat N. George and J. K. Shaw, 6-2, 6-1.

S. Aziz Ali and D. M. Mehta beat S. H. Mehta and M. S. Modi, walk over.

Karve and S. B. Modi beat N. E. Netscher and O. H. Brown, 6-3, 6-3.

The following games are down for decision this evening:—

R. J. Plunkett and E. E. Brown v. Sahane and Modi.

R. Cama and D. Kapadia v. A. K. Nash and S. F. Pearcey.

K. R. Gunjikar and M. A. Nantrao v. H. D. Gimi and J. D. Antia.

TYPHOID FEVER AND SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In the leading article on inoculation you say:—

"In the first place, it has to be said, it is a little difficult to ascertain what exactly is the official and medical position in regard to the question as to whether immunity from typhoid or enteric is to be claimed entirely on behalf of inoculation or whether any good result is to be admitted from the tremendous strides that have been made in the improvement of sanitary arrangements of armies in the field and general hygienic precautions."

To this, reply is to be found in an article headed "Enteric Fever Prevention in Civil and Military Life" published in the issue for November 25th, 1914 of "The Lancet," a medical journal favouring inoculation.

After referring to anti-typhoid inoculation and the support it receives from the Medical profession to-day, the writer goes on to say:—

"It should, however, go without saying that reliance on anti-typhoid inoculation and other new measures ought not to involve any slackening in the efforts to secure good general sanitation for the troops. Apart from the consideration that the duration of the protection conferred by the inoculation is relatively transient, the general measures of good military hygiene not only give protection against enteric fever but also have a much wider influence on the health of the soldier. . . Even if every soldier were inoculated against typhoid infection, sanitary organisation would still need to be encouraged to the utmost in our new armies and education in personal hygiene and methods of cleanliness must continue to be regarded as among the most important parts of the military training of our troops."

It is the old story met with in the anti-vaccination crusade. Vaccinate and clean up your cities and then give the credit for stamping out smallpox to vaccination.

Inoculate, but take every sanitary caution and then say you have stamped out typhoid fever by inoculation.—Yours, etc.,

J. S. M[illegible]

Bombay, March 18.

P. S.—The War Office has decided to make typhoid inoculation compulsory in the British Army.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

THIRTEENTH EXTRA.

HANDICAPS AND ACCEPTANCES.

Horses struck out after publication of the weight are printed in italics.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Forfeit	10 2	Partial Eclipse	7 7
Bachelor's Knot	9 12	First Venture	7 7
Ute	9 11	*Katharos*	7 6
Seigneurie	9 4	Adelaide II	7 5
Lady Douglas	8 7	Trentwood	7 5
North	8 0	Speedy Boy	6 10

If top weight accepting is under 9.7, it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE GOOD BYE PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Malacca	9 12	*Adonis*	8 3
Regent	9 7	*Newmarket*	8 2
Harry Johnson	9 5	Balkan Prince	8 1
Best Chance	9 5	Nawabzada	8 0
Bhatty Chief	9 0	Serpent	7 13
Soomsam	9 0	Brimo	7 11
Mohsel	8 10	*Ata Allah*	7 10
Galiard	8 9	Excelsior	7 4
Burg	8 6	Khedavi Miseer	7 1
Sweden	8 5	*Beethoven*	6 10
Ajmer	8 5	Alwar	6 5
Gafal	8 5		

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Soomsam	9 7	*Nawabzada*	8 6
Dhaidan	9 3	Fado	8 5
Galiard	9 1	Wellington	8 4
Durban	8 12	Ata Allah	8 2
Mat-hat-Baig	8 12	Ream	8 2
Burg	8 11	*Tenebruse*	8 0
Bravo	8 10	Abdul Aziz	8 0
Red Silk	8 9	Beethoven	7 4
Newmarket	8 8	*Alwar*	7 0

DIVISION I.

THE CYPRUS PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ Miles.

Mooltan	9 5	*Guinea Merchant*	8 5
Makbul	9 4	Last Chance	8 3
Lot	9 3	Nasirabad	7 10
Good Gold	9 1	Rising Dawn	7 7
Mars	8 13	Welcome	7 7
Ruby Fish	8 11	Sphere	7 7
Malayeb	8 9	*Present*	7 2
Rag Time	8 6	*Biglig*	7 0
Partner	8 6		

DIVISION II.

THE CYPRUS PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ Miles.

Black Ivory	9 4	Heliograph	8 3
Victory	9 1	*American Spot*	8 1
Powerful	9 1	Abdul	7 13
Minimax	9 0	Shimran	7 13
Royalist	8 12	Paradox	7 11
Hurchan	8 10	Safi	7 10
Huddai	8 8	Pepul	7 8
Revivor	8 7	Alman	7 6
Eldorado	8 5	*Ringmaster*	7 6

DIVISION I.

THE MEDINA PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Ruby Fish	9 12	Quality	8 6
Red Fish	9 9	Jawan	8 0
Suood	9 4	Jabir	7 12
Flying Machine	9 2	Present	7 12
The Tetrarch	9 2	*Scots Grey*	7 10
Zigomar	9 1	Red Flag	7 10
Cyprus	8 12	Old China	7 9
Columbus	8 11	Aye Aye Sir	7 8
Investment	8 11	Kaiumers	7 2
Back Bay	8 11	*Hurchan*	7 2
Lord Satu	8 9	Cardiff	7 1
Matador	8 8	Sherali	6 12
Vellard	8 8		

DIVISION II.

THE MEDINA PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Hongkong	9 8	Arabian Consul	8 4
American Spot	9 5	*Torpedo*	8 2
Baltic	9 4	English Spot	8 1
Folch Khan	9 4	Kassum	7 10
Guldasta	8 11	Marigold	7 8
Sweetlips	8 10	Jingle	7 8
Brocade	8 10	Tawdry	7 5
Sardinia	8 10	*Shatra*	7 5
Nassau	8 10	Vudhia	7 4
Climax	8 8	*Moscow*	7 3
Pharoah	8 6	Chungiz	7 0
Ringmaster	8 6	Crisis	6 7
Fez	8 6		

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Full Moon, Arrow, Socrates, Ajax, Bruce, Black Hussar, Galloping Lad, Ruby Mine and Grey Master.

INCONSISTENT RUNNING OF HORSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Sportsmen cannot thank you sufficiently for bringing to light the irregularities noticeable in the running of some of the race-horses. Several instances may be cited for the knowledge of the stewards. On the 26th December last Durban, carrying 7st—12lbs. does not even take a place in the Elphinstone Plate which Attah Allah wins in 1m—22 3/5secs. Within a fortnight after Durban carrying a higher impost viz., 8-3 for the same distance wins the Mahim Plate in 1min.—21 4/5secs. On the 26th December last Beethoven carrying 8—8 is nowhere in the Moderate Plate which Golden Ducat wins in 1min.—22secs. On the 30th January Beethoven carrying a higher impost viz., 9—2 for the same distance wins the Lamington Plate in 1min.—22secs. The argument that Beethoven could not have been in good form about the time of the first race cannot hold water, because, as a matter of fact, Beethoven was in splendid form only a week before the first race when he won the 5 Furlong Auction Plate in 1min.—7secs. carrying 9—3. The patrons of the W. I. T. C. meetings would be obliged if owners would assign satisfactory reasons for inconsistencies which cannot but perplex students of form. There is another point which I would like to touch upon. The winning-post should be fixed somewhere midway in front of the stand. I have often heard complaints about the decisions of the judge. This is doubtless due to the spectators not being in a position to watch the race so well as the judge can, owing to the winning-post being situated at an awkward angle to the stand. But if the position of the winning-post were changed as suggested above it would remove all occasion for grumbling..—Yours, etc.

FAIRPLAY.

"INDIAN INK."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, March 19, 1915.

AID FOR INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

We cannot say we have been exactly edified by some of the recent Resolutions and discussions thereon in the Viceregal Legislative Council. Those on the fostering and development of important indigenous industries seem to have been marked with less political sagacity and accurate knowledge of facts than might have been expected. The Resolution on the sugar industry, which had to be eventually withdrawn after the Honourable Member for Commerce had taken the trouble to explain the present position of sugar in this country, is an instance. We may appreciate the spirit of patriotism which prompted the questions and Resolutions on the promotion and protection of various industries, But patriotism has to be limited by what is feasible and practicable. The problem is not so simple as some of the speakers and questioners would seem to have imagined. It has to be examined and analysed from all conceivable points in order to ascertain at the outset how far an industry can be fostered and stimulated with the aid sought to be obtained from the Government, though it involves also another problem, very difficult of solution,—how far should the State come to its aid and in what industries State aid can be deemed to be legitimate and reasonable.

It must be borne in mind that it is a question of high economic policy which, as well as the fiscal one, is dictated by the Home Government. However willing and anxious the Indian Government may be to promote the material welfare of India on indigenous lines, and however well-considered a scheme it may submit for practical purposes to the Secretary of State, the ultimate decision rests on the encouragement it receives from the latter. With a Minister of the type and character of a Lord George Hamilton no success is possible. But with a Secretary of State of the ability and moral fibre of a Morley success may be partially expected. For after all questions of fiscal and economic policy, as matters stand at present, are questions for the Cabinet. It is, however, notorious that the Cabinet is a body of Ministers entertaining divers opinions on Indian matters, especially fiscal and economic. There are large interests in the United Kingdom on which the political existence of either of the great parties in the State depends. And so long as those interests have to be considered or pacified, India goes to the wall, however fair and equitable her case may be. Unless Parliament itself intervenes and unequivocally grants such a measure of autonomy, as that on which Indians are growing more and more insistent, it is hopeless to obtain it. All other questions depend on this great question of the broad Imperial policy which the Home Government should lay down in this respect. A Minister of the weight, political wisdom, and strength of character of Lord Morley might bring round the Cabinet to his views, as in the case of the reforms initiated by him in consultation with the late Lord Minto. But even with a Cabinet measure the great lion in the path in Parliament is the interest of those who command the votes essential for the majority of a Liberal or Unionist Government. The difficulty is not one, however, that could not be overcome, however insuperable it may appear on the surface. Popular agitation in India on the right constitutional lines in the Viceregal Council and similar agitation outside that body, in every part of the country, are absolutely essential Indians have learned the art of constitutional agitation, though they are not adepts yet quite. But we have already had experience in the case of the Morley-Minto reforms of what may be achieved That may be taken as an earnest of what may be accomplished in the future, especially where the agitation is for an unquestionably just cause Fiscal autonomy is such a cause. No one can dispute on equitable grounds at this time of day the right of the people of India to regulate their own fiscal and economic policy in their own interests But the constitutional agitation should not be confined to India. The education of the people of Great Britain is equally important. The Indians have an efficient and influential political organisation but they do not accord to it that substantial support which is absolutely necessary to attain success. An organisation which has a definite aim and object needs all the sinews of war. Given those sinews success is certain, even if it may be slow in coming.

As to industries the question is one of facts in the first instance. Though there has been a general cry for aid and the "capturing" of certain German industries. But there has been a want of definite concentration on the particular industries to be selected for assistance. We hear a great deal about the match industry, glass, paints and oils, waste products, sugar and so on. But in no case has it been shown in what practical way protection is to be achieved, what are the existing difficulties and how they can be surmounted? Even when surmounted what will be the prospects? How far can patriotic sacrifices be undergone by the masses? Can those who agitate on behalf of the industries say that they have mastered the problem of any one in such detail as to convince unbiassed people that it is feasible? Can they recommend, for instance, that certain chemical salts and other raw materials, which are now imported from foreign countries, could even with the aid of protection, be so made in India as to enable the masses to buy them. We do not want the State merely to aid certain monopolist manufacturers to turn out an article which would be able to compete with that of foreign manufacture and reap all the bounties, with the net result that they sell the article to the masses at a higher price than they formerly bought from the foreigner. That would only mean the sacrifice of the masses for the enrichment of the manufacturers. That has been the case, for instance, in Austria as regards beet sugar. The State has given bounties to a handful of sugar manufacturers in order to push sugar exports abroad and maintain the industry. They have enhanced the price of sugar to the Austrian consumer while selling it at cheaper rates to the foreigner, and the masses are worse off economically while the benefits all go to the monopolists. But we need not pursue the subject further. Our suggestion to the members of Council and their supporters is that they should form a league, fix on the industries which they wish to be started with Government aid, collect all the details as to how these industries can be promoted with benefit to the country, and what kind of aid should be obtained from the State. If they will work on some such lines as we have roughly suggested we think success will be more speedily achieved.

EXPORT OF CONTRABAND.

The rumours which ran round the Bazaar on Wednesday of Italy having joined the war and seriously affected prices in the markets had yesterday abated, when the real reason for the stoppage of the export of cotton to Italian ports was realised, and prices everywhere became fairly steady. The export of oilseeds has also been prohibited and consignments sent to the Bunder for shipments by Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Messrs. Boggiano & Co., Messrs. John Fachiri & Co., Messrs. Kilachand & Co., Messrs. Begbie & Co, the National Financing Insurance Co., and other leading export firms were stopped. These consignments were intended for Naples, Genoa, Venice and other Italian ports. It appears that since the outbreak of war the export of oilseeds and cotton to Italian ports has been increasing in volume and has far exceeded those of previous years. The stoppage of these exports has caused, of course, considerable dislocation in the local markets and the question of making some representation to Government has been discussed, but it is impossible, of course, for the authorities to sanction the export of any contraband, conditional or absolute, without some definite proof that it will stop in the neutral country to which it is being sent, and how is that proof to be obtained? The Italian demand for oilseeds is limited, and it is obviously impossible to permit the continuance of exports of oilseeds, cotton or any other contraband, a considerable portion of which is obviously intended for enemy countries. It is argued in some quarters that Government might limit exports of contraband to the extent of the average quantities which were shipped to Italian ports before the war and take steps to assure themselves that such exports as are allowed are really intended for neutral consumption. If this could be done, of course, it would obviously be a desirable course to pursue. But we doubt whether it is feasible. But we must be remembered that contraband goods, if they can be got into an enemy country, command a fancy price and how is it possible to be sure that once a cargo reaches Naples, Genoa or Venice somebody will not succumb to the temptation of huge profits and divert it from its intended destination? As we said yesterday it would be monstrous if, while the naval might of Britain is engaged in preventing contraband goods from reaching Germany through the North Sea, every possible precaution were not taken by the Government of India to ensure that they do not get into Austria and Germany through neutral ports. A contemporary states that "the Chamber of Commerce are taking up the matter and the exporters are confident that when the representation reaches Government they are sure to obtain relief." We think this is doubtful, and we are also doubtful as to the propriety of these representations. These are hardships which traders unfortunately have to bear in times of war. We are glad to learn, however, that so far the Chamber have taken no action in the matter.

Notes of the Day.

The "Sydney Bulletin."

We owe an apology to the "Sydney Bulletin," and we make it very readily. In our issue of the 12th instant we referred to an article in an Australian paper which we said laid "an indelible disgrace" on that country as having partaken of the nature of an attack on the Indian troops in the field, and in a later part of the article we referred to the "Sydney Bulletin." We find that no such article has appeared in that paper and that we were misled in the matter by a usually reliable European correspondent, in whom we had reason to place every confidence. As soon as our attention was called to the real facts by an Australian correspondent we took immediate steps to satisfy ourselves in the matter and as far as we have been able to find, the only article in the "Sydney Bulletin" discussing the Indian troops at the Front, speaks of them in wholly generous terms which will be gratefully appreciated in this country. The article in question discusses the "coloured labour question" in terms with which we do not agree, but that is a wholly distinct matter, which we may discuss on another occasion. With the exception of the unfortunate reference to the "Sydney Bulletin," based on a misapprehension, we have nothing to withdraw or modify in our own article, which still stands. But as far as the "Bulletin" is concerned we are frankly sorry to have done it and the country it represents an injustice.

The Health of Bombay.

It was to be expected that with the passing of the cold weather the health of the city would deteriorate, albeit gradually, as it does every year. The death-rate shows signs of a slow rise and diseases like plague and small-pox are also raising their heads, though not to the extent of former years. Indeed, there is every ground to hope that this year we shall have far the best of all the years of the preceding decade or two of the city's life. If we compare the returns of plague mortality or the total number of deaths during last week with those of the corresponding week of 1914, we find that last week plague registered only 14 death against 81 in 1914. The total mortality last week stood at 453, as against 719 of 1914 and 794 the past quinquennium mean. Only as regards small-pox, do we suffer by comparison this year. Last week 17 fatal cases were registered as compared with 9 in the corresponding week of 1914. But there has been already noticed a decline in this disease since last week and it is to be hoped that it will soon disappear. The total number of births registered during the week was 280, one of the lowest records for many weeks.

Storage of Fodder Against Famine.

The Local Government have approved of the scheme, which the Director of Agriculture has drawn up, primarily at the suggestion of the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, for the storage of fodder against famine times. On more than one occasion in the past, not only in this Presidency, but in some of the other provinces too, the shortage of food supply in times of sudden famine has entailed great suffering on cattle and the necessity of storage of fodder in order to tide over at least the preliminary stages of the drought has been keenly brought home to both the Government and the public. Of course, whenever signs of fodder famine have been manifested in any tract, special measures have been devised by the authorities to provide for an adequate supply of fodder, by transporting stocks from other areas, by buying up grass stores, throwing open reserve forest lands and in similar other ways. But it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that these measures, which can but be hastily devised ones, often fall very short of the requirements, the consequence being that the sufferings of the cattle are not relieved to the desired extent.

Mr. Keatinge's Scheme.

From his experience of the last great famine in Gujarat, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Honorary Secretary of the Famine Relief Fund Committee, brought to the notice of the Bombay Government the urgent need of adequately storing fodder in ordinary times against the days of sudden scarcity. Mr. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture, fell in with the suggestions of Mr. Purshotamdas and has drawn up a scheme for establishing fodder stores in districts likely to be affected by famines. Mr. Keatinge estimates that about 1,200 lakhs of lbs. of grass will be the maximum quantity that need be stored to tide over a famine crisis. He therefore asked for an additional provision of Rs. 50,000 in the next year's Budget to enable him to erect fodder sheds at places like Charodi, Nadiad, Kopargaon and Dharwar. The Government while approving of the scheme drawn up by Mr. Keatinge, pleaded that owing to financial stringency they have been able to provide for an expenditure of only Rs. 10,000 next year, in addition to the amount of Rs. 7,000 already provided for the Nadiad farm and Rs. 7,470 provided for the demonstration plot at Kopergaon. While regretting the unavoidable reduction, we may be sure that Mr. Keatinge's scheme will be carried out at the earliest opportunity.

The Steam Plough.

In view of the success which has attended the operations of the imported "steam plough" in the Dharwar District, the Bombay Government have been led to purchase another plough of the same sort at a cost of Rs. 52,000 for the use of cultivators in Gujarat. Steam ploughing was introduced in Dharwar in November, 1913, with a view to cope with a pest of deep-seated weeds and grasses known as "hariali," for which the district is notorious. The experiment was not only a financial success but attracted a large number of agriculturists and made them familiar with the up-to-date methods of the West. The plough that has been ordered for Gujarat is now kept at Dakor, where the staff are being trained. A Press Note issued by the Government states that

the local cultivators have represented that they are ready to pay Rs. 10 or even Rs. 15 per acre of land broken up by the agency of the steam-plough, and as it is possible that a smaller fee than this will be feasible, the Government trust that the cultivators will take full advantage of the opportunity now offered to them. The steam-plough will be a novelty in Gujarat and will be of the highest interest from an agricultural point of view. It is hoped that a full seasons working of the plough will be undertaken after the rains.

Sugar Manufacture in Madras.

The outcome of the special enquiry which was set on foot by the Madras Government in regard to the prospects of sugar manufacture in that Presidency, is far from encouraging. Mr. Chadwick, the Director of Agriculture, in his valuable investigation found that the great competitor of India, in this commodity, which is Java, has succeeded because of the excellent organisation of the sugar industry under strict Government control. Java manufactures sugar on the most up-to-date methods. India employs only primitive methods. In Java one acre can produce 42 tons of sugar cane with superior sucrose content, whereas in India it is only 24 tons of a poorer quality. In Madras the sugar industry has not thrived so far, mainly on account of the difficulty of getting a cheap and sure supply of the sugar cane. If India could manufacture sugar on the improved methods she could be independant of foreign countries, but unfortunately, this requires a great deal of organisation and co-operation between the producer and the manufacturer. As Mr. Chadwick observes, India is nearly a century behind Java in regard to the proper organisation of the sugar industry. The first requisite in India is the improvement of the quality of the sugar cane, as also of manufacture. Careful breeding is required, and for this purpose experimental farms are necessary, as in Java. And next comes the question of a permanent supply, with modern machinery and methods of business. It is under "intelligent trained joint action under strict Government control and *protection*," says Mr. Chadwick, "that Java has built up its position of preeminence in this industry." It is to be hoped that these words will be taken to heart by the Government, as they are the outcome of serious and special investigation by a Government servant.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon, on Wednesday, visited the Town Planning Exhibition at the Town Hall. Professor Geddes explained all the exhibits in which Lady Willingdon was much interested. Afterwards the Government Stamp Office was visited in company with Mr. Simcox and Mr. Balkrishna under whose charge it is.

Kumar Shri Nahar Singh of Baria has been appointed Temporary Honorary Aid-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay vice Maharawal Shri Ranjitsinghji Mansinhji, Raja of Baria, on active service.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay:—Captain W. Lumsden, C. V. O., C. I. E., R. N., Mr. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., I. C. S., Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I. C. S. and Major H. A. L. Hepper, R. E.

Mr. E. T. Lambert has been appointed by the Bombay Government to be Coroner of Bombay vice Mr. G. F. Chalk, deceased.

Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is gazetted for two years' leave.

Mr. R. Aiken has been appointed by the Bombay Government to be a member of the Auditors' Council vice Sir James Begbie, resigned.

BELGIAN PROFESSOR SENTENCED.

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICIAL SECRETS.

At the Central Criminal Court Emile Jules Dupuis, 34, professor of languages, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour upon the indictment charging him with a contravention of the Official Secrets Act, 1911.

The prisoner had been employed as an examiner of letters in the Postal Censor's Department for Neutral Countries' Mails from September 28, to October 27 last, and the allegation was that, contrary to the provisions of the Official Secrets Act, he had communicated information to a person to whom he was not authorized to communicate it in informing Miss Ruby Davis, a lady engaged in teaching, that her name was on a list of persons whose correspondence was specially examined in the office of the Postal Censor.

Inspector Duggan said that the first they knew of the prisoner in London was in January, 1910. At that time the Transvaal police sent to Scotland Yard his record, together with a letter saying he was coming to this country on his way to Belgium. The record stated that in 1902 he was sentenced in Cape Colony to six months' hard labour for attempted false pretences that there were several other sentences of imprisonment passed upon him in South Africa on subsequent dates, and that his last sentence was one of three years' hard labour for forgery and fraud. In December last he represented that he had been wounded at Mons, and in Birmingham he was taken to a place for Belgian refugees. There he was so plausible that he was supposed to be the son of a Belgian nobleman, and was taken to the house of a lady and told to consider himself one of the family. He obtained £20 from his hostess and went to her husband's tailors and got three suits of clothes. He gave lectures at Birmingham on his experiences in the war.

Mr. Justice Atkin, in passing sentence, said he was satisfied that the prisoner was a very clever man and a man of sensibility, and that he was a most dangerous man to have occupied the position he did in the Censor's Department. It seemed a very unfortunate circumstance that a man of the prisoner's antecedents should have been selected for the post which he was employed to occupy, but he (the Judge) had no doubt that better precautions had been adopted since. The offence of which the prisoner had been convicted was a serious one at any time, but in war time it was still more serious. As far as the offence was concerned in this particular case it turned out that the lady to whom the prisoner betrayed the information that her name was in the list of persons whose correspondence was specially examined was in fact a lady whose correspondence was harmless, yet for all he knew she might have been a person to whom the betrayal of the fact might have brought very serious consequences to this country. He sentenced the prisoner to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The prisoner intimated that he should appeal.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

THREE STEAMERS SUNK.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE AT EPINATE.

RUSSIANS ON EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

BRITISH WORKMEN'S PATRIOTISM.

The Admiralty announces that three more steamers have been sunk by German submarines.

Sir Edward Grey replying to enquiries by the American Ambassador regarding the blockade of Germany, says that the measure by Britain and France was the natural consequence of Germany's unprecedented methods which were repugnant to all laws of morality.

A Berlin communiqué reports that the Russians have attacked Taurogen and Langszargen, on the East Prussian Frontier.

The capture of Przemysl is considered to be a matter of a few days. Prisoners relate that that the town is on famine rations and that the hospitals are packed.

The Belgians have made fresh progress, and there has been fairly violent artillery firing on the British front. Soissons and Rheims have been bombarded, the Cathedral being hit by two shells.

Field-Marshal French characterises the capture of Epinate as a skilfully executed enterprise. Strong counter-attacks and a number of minor attacks in the region of Neuve Chapelle have all been repulsed.

The Germans realising the importance of the position won by the French on the ridge north of Mesnil, violently counter-attacked with a Landsturm regiment stiffened with Guards, and were mowed down with mitrailleuses.

The great national Labour Conference under the auspices of Government me in London on Wednesday and discussed the production of additional supplies of war material. Mr. Lloyd George briefly addressed the meeting after which all expressed their determination to assist Government to the utmost to increase the output.

The "New York Times" tells the representatives of German Societies that they have about taxed the limit of American patience. When in their blindness and insolence they threaten to use the ballot to punish American citizens who refuse to applaud their Emperor's enterprises of blood and slaughter, it becomes necessary to admonish them. "All American people stand like a rock against Germany in the war she has permitted, encouraged, and provoked. If the pro-Germans among us insist upon butting their heads against that rock it will be bad for their heads," The "New York Herald" warns Mr. Barthold and his friends that they are playing with fire. Nothing, says he would be more dangerous to Americans o German descent than to arouse the American spirit, and the surest way to drive Americans to aggressive action is to threaten them with the "foreign vote." The "New York Evening Post", is equally severe.

MORE MERCHANTMEN TORPEDOED.

RUSSIANS REACH EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

MORE PIRACY.

THREE STEAMERS TORPEDOED

SIX REPORTED DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The Admiralty announces that the British Steamship "Atlanta," 519 tons, was torpedoed off Inishturk on the 14th inst. The crew were landed on Inishturk Island. The vessel is now in harbour.

The British steamship "Fingall," 1562 tons, was torpedoed and sunk on the 15th off the Northumberland coast. Twenty-one of the crew were landed at North Shields. Six are reported drowned.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

A telegram from Maassluis says the German submarine U28 has sunk the British steamer "Leeuwarden" four miles from the Maas lightship. The crew were saved.

DETAILS OF PIRACY.

CREW PICKED OFF WITH FIREARMS

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The Fingal was torpedoed off Coquet Island and sank rapidly by the stern until she was perpendicular. The boilers burst and the ship disappeared.

The largest boat got clear but the others were dragged down and the occupants struggled in the water. Only the captain and two others were saved.

The Atlanta saw the periscope and steered a zigzag course at full speed, but the submarine was soon within hailing distance and endeavoured to pick off the Atlanta's crew with rifles and revolvers, wounding one.

The captain, seeing that escape was hopeless, ordered the crew to boats and they escaped safely.

The submarine set fire to the Atlanta, but the fire was extinguished.

Inishturk or Innisturk, is an island of the maritime county Mayo of the Irish province of Connaught on the Atlantic side, 4¼ miles N. N. E. of Innisboffin and 6 miles west of the nearest mainland. Its length is 2¼ miles; breadth 1 mile. It consists chiefly of slate rock.

Maasluis or Maaslandsluis, is a town of Holland, eleven miles west of Rotterdam, on an arm of the Meuse.

The Leeuwarden was a small steamer of 374 tons net register, built in 1903 and owned by the General Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

The Atlanta was built in 1905 and owned by Messrs. J. & P. Hutchison of Glasgow.

A steamer Fingal, is described in Lloyds as of 1567 gross register, built in 1894 and owned by the London and Edinburgh Shipping Co.

SINKING OF KARLSRUHE.

HOW DETAILS WERE SUPPRESSED.

COPENHAGEN, Mar. 17.

A newspaper published at Ribe asserts that the Karlsruhe was sunk off the American coast at the end of 1914. The crew were taking tea when the explosion, which broke the cruiser in two, occurred and one part sank immediately.

The other floated, sufficently long to enable the Karlsruhe's consort to rescue about two hundred men.

The consort brought the survivors to Germany and they were ordered on pain of severe punishment not to say a word of the disaster.

The German cruiser Karlsruhe which is reported to have been blown up in December last, had a displacement of 4,832 tons, and was laid down in 1911. Her armament consisted of 12 four-inch guns of 40 calipre. An indicated horse-power of 29,600, capable of driving her at 27 knots. Armour: Krupp. Belt amidships 3.9 ta 2.4 inches: deck 2 inches to 8 in.: C. T., 3.9 in. to 3.1 in.

BRITISH PRIZE COURTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, March 18.

In reply to a cable from the Government of India to the Secretary of State regarding the need for urgent legislation for interlacing the jurisdiction of all the British Prize Courts, the Secretary of State has wired that the question of removing the difficulties referred to by legislation and other- attention.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

ALLIES' REPRISALS EXPLAINED

"GERMANY'S UNPRECEDENTED METHODS".

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 17.

The correspondence between Sir Edward Grey and the American Ambassador regarding sea warfare is published. Sir Edward Grey, replying to enquiries, emphasises that Britain and France only instituted a blockade of German ports by a cruiser cordon in reply to the German attempt to prevent supplies reaching Britain and France.

The measure by Britain and France was the natural consequence of Germany's unprecedented methods which were repugnant to all the laws of morality.

OPINION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Mar. 17.

Most of the newspapers consider that the United States are bound to protest against the British order imposing a blockade without enforcing it by warships off the blockaded coast.

But the "New York Times", points out that the fact that neutrals will be treated with greater consideration than is usual in a blockade must influence the tone of any protest.

The "New York Sun" cites a decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the seizure of the British steamer Adula by Admiral Sampson in 1898, though a blockade had not been formally declared.

DISCUSSION IN AMERICAN CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 17.

The cabinet, to-day, discussed at some length the British Order in Council. It is expected that President Wilson will draft a Note to Great Britain after conferring with the State Department.

DASH INTO DARDANELLES NARROWS.

BRITISH CRUISER REACHES NAGARA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Various unofficial telegrams assert that on Sunday night the Amethyst dashed into the Narrows of the Dardanelles and reached Nagara.

She returned with her fighting value unimparied although hit by the forts.

Her casualties were over 50.

The Amethyst is a protected cruiser of 3,000 tons with a speed of 23.5 knots. Her armament consists of twelve 4.1 in., eight 3-pr. and two machine guns. Her complement is 296.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 18.

The Viceroy's reports from the Secretary of State, says:—

On the eastern front the Russians have apparently mastered the German offensive against Przasnysz which was so threatening last week. The Russians are driving back the Germans by continual hard fighting and the Germans are again being forced away from Przasnysz. The German siege guns which had been operating against Osowiec also suffered severely from the Russian fortress guns. On the left bank of the Vistula no fighting has taken place and in the Carpathians no change.

In eastern Galicia the Russians are steadily overcoming the Austrians and reconquering the territory gained from them by the recent offensive. The close of the winter campaign leaves the whole Austro-German army of some three million men as far as ever from the accomplishment of any strategical purpose. Petrograd opinion as regards them is, that they are tied up to the eastern front and unable to prevent the present irresistible growth of the allied armies until the moment for the decisive action arrives.

No further official statement regarding the Dardanelles, but reports from Athens say, that the Queen Elizabeth is firing from the Gulf of Saros overland, destroyed barracks in Galliproli and silenced two batteries.

The French within the Straits continue to bombard Bulair.

A German communique says that the German attempt to recapture Neuve Chappelle after the initial success, met with strong British superiority and therefore failed.

An Admiralty statement shows that in the week ending 10th March the number of sailings inward and outward at British ports was the largest number in any week but one. Since the commencement of the war, thus showing the submarines' siege quite ineffective, so far as the stopping of trade with the British Isles was concerned.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

TOWNS ON EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER ATTACKED.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 17.

A Berlin communiqué reports that the Russians have attacked Taurogen and Langszargen, on the East Prussian frontier.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE PROGRESSING.

SEVENTEEN GUNS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 18.

A communiqué says the Russian offensive on both banks of the River Orzio is progressing against a stubborn resistance. Seventeen guns have been captured.

The Germans at several parts of the front are employing old bullets and guns of the 1873 model. The fresh units fire wildly, and parties frequently surrender.

The thaw has begun and the marshes are impassable. The rivers on the left of the Vistula are in flood.

The enemy's fire against the fortress of Ossowiecs is weakening.

FATE OF PRZEMYSL.

CAPTURE EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS

PETROGRAD Mar. 17.

The capture of Przemysl is considered to be a matter of a few days. Prisoners relate that the town is on famine rations and that the hospitals are packed.

DISPOSITION OF GERMAN TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

It is believed in Petrograd that the activity of the Allies on the western front will compel the Germans to restore the troops taken for the Masurian lakes battle.

The "Novoe Vremya" infors that the Germans have no more forces presently available.

LIBERATED BRITISH PRISONERS.

MOVING SCENE IN LONDON.

The first party of wounded British soldiers sent home from Germany—211 non-commissioned officers and men and eight officers—landed at Folkestone, during mail week, and travelled by special train to London, says "The Times."

They had a very rough crossing from Flushing, and the eight hours they spent on the mail boat Mecklenburg were not a good preparation for a cheerful landing. They had come across some heavy gales, with the boat tossing like a cork on the water, but they stood it remarkably well, none of them being quite so ill as the party of British Red Cross workers who accompanied them. They were so overjoyed at returning that they had played football with their crutches aboard, and they were altogether a very happy party—talking, singing, smoking, and playing cards with a zest. The train left for London shortly after 8 o'clock, the men singing songs as the train steamed out of the harbour station.

Inside and outside Charing Cross Station hundreds of people gathered to welcome our wounded, and a loud cheer was raised as the ambulance train drew up at the platform. The Scottish motor ambulance stood in readiness and the wounded men were quickly transferred to them from the train. Some of the men were able to move about unaided, but others were glad of the help of crutches, while a few were borne upon stretchers.

It was a scene as moving as any that has been witnessed in London since the war began. The ambulances set off one by one as the places in them were filled. Each was greeted with a fresh burst of cheering as it passed through the station yard, and the men within replied by waving their hands. They were apparently very cheerful heroes in spite of their injuries, and from their broad smiles it was easy to recognize their delight in being once more in England.

Conspicuous in the crowd—which grew as the theatres discharged their audiences—were men in khaki, while shouts of welcome in French and Flemish showed that a fair number of our Allies were present.

CAPTURE OF EPINATE.

"SKILFULLY EXECUTED ENTERPRISE."

FUTILE COUNTER-ATTACKS AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 17.

Field-Marshal French characterises the capture of Epinate as a skilfully executed enterprise.

The Germans, after strong counter-attacks in the region of Neuve Chapelle, delivered numbers of minor attacks, but in no case succeeded in recapturing any ground.

The prisoners included thirty German officers.

Airmen secured further successes in spite of the fog.

BELGIANS PROGRESSING.

AVIATORS BOMB ENEMY'S BARRACKS.

PARIS, Mar. 17.

The afternoon communique says the Belgians have made fresh progress and have also repelled a counter-attack. There has been fairly violent artillery firing on the British front.

The Germans made another abortive counter-attack on the spur of Notre Dame de Lorette.

The enemy bombarded Soissons and Rheims, two shells striking Rheims cathedral.

We captured, northward of Mesnil, along a front of five hundred metres, an important eminence.

Several German attacks have been made between Rolane and Four de Paris.

French aviators have bombed the barracks at Colmar.

DETERMINED EFFORT NORTH OF MESNIL.

GERMANS "MOWED DOWN."

PARIS, Mar. 18.

The evening communiqué says German counter-attacks in the region of Arras and Albert for the purpose of gaining lost ground have been repulsed. We have continued our progress in Champagne in the woods between Perthes and Souain.

The enemy realising the importance of the position we won on the ridge north of Mesnil, violently counter-attacked this morning. A Landsturm regiment, stiffened with Guards, led the way. Our mitrailleuses mowed down the Germans, few of whom regained their trenches.

Our gains in Argonne and at Vanquois have been consolidated.

THE NEUVE CHAPELLE BATTLE.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED AT BRIGHTON

LONDON, Mar. 17.

582 Indian and 187 British wounded arrived at Brighton last night.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

A thousand wounded from Neuve Chapelle have now arrived at Brighton. The arrivals last night included 236 Indians.

FOURTH CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

OTTAWA, Mar. 17.

The enlistment of the fourth Canadian contingent has begun.

POLICE REPORT ON RUNGPUR OUTRAGE

FIVE DISCHARGED AND TWO SENT UP FOR TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RUNGPUR, Mar. 18.

In the Rungpur outrage case police submitted a final report yesterday, Five of the accused, including Jyotis Chandra Roy, were discharged. Sasadhar Kar and Amarnath Chukerburty have been sent up for trial. The case is adjourned to 29th March.

PRODUCTION OF WAR MATERIAL.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S APPEAL TO WORKMEN.

ALL DETERMINED TO ASSIST GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The great national Labour Conference under the auspices of Government met in London this afternoon and discussed the production of additional supplies of war material.

A committee of seven members of the Labour party was formed, representative of all sections, as an Advisory Committee to Government.

Mr. Lloyd George briefly addressed the meeting, after which all expressed their determination to assist Government to the utmost to increase the output.

It is understood that the Conference is also considering the condition of workmen under the new situation.

LONDON, March 18.

An official report of the Labour Conference says that Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech, instanced the artillery fire at Neuve Chapelle as an illustration of the unprecedented expenditure of ammunition, and its importance in ensuring success and saving lives.

He said before Government assumed control of the works under the latest Defence Act, to which Royal Assent had just been given, it required the employers to agree to a limitation of profits, as the workmen could then exert their whole strength. Any disputes must be referred to a tribunal nominated by the Government.

He mentioned that the ballot on the Clyde overwhelmingly favoured accepting Government arbitration. The Government had requested the workmen to suspend their rules tending to diminish the output, including the question of female labour.

Mr. Lloyd George appealed to the Labour leaders to support any strong Government action to check excessive drinking among the minority of workmen, which gravely affected their output and transport.

There were two alternatives before a country whose resources were more enormous than any other, either to be the vassals of the German military caste, drunk with success, or break militarism for ever.

APPEAL TO WOMEN WORKERS.

LONDON, March 18.

A Board of Trade circular urges every woman who is able and willing to work to register herself and thus free the men for war service.

WOAKMEN IN BETTER MOOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 18.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Lord Kitchener's speech has created a profound impression throughout the country.

With regard to strike and the output of war material, Trade Union conferences are to be held as the Government guarantee that the men shall share the profits, is considered a solution of the wages question. The higher cost of living has no real bearing on the question of wages as artisans on piecework or overtime are able to make such large sums that the men are content to work three-quarters time.

The Union leaders say the men hear too little about the war and have come to regard it too complacently. They agree that operations and movements ought not to be given or correspondents allowed with the troops, but they urge that the story of the work of the regiments if told from headquarters would have great local effects everywhere in keeping alive the realities of the war. For example the sinking of the Dresden created widespread enthusiasm in shipbuilding centres. The announcement of the Neuve Chapelle victory with its heavy expenditure in ammunition and gun wear, brought home to the workmen the supreme need of supplies from the Tyne, the Clyde, Sheffield, Birmingham, Barrow, Coventry, Woolwich and other centres.

The order practically stopping all German imports has had a good effect upon workmen whose leaders say, the men did not like the position of working hard for our forces, while we permitted the enemy supplies to go in. Government's new policy has put the artizan in much better mood as he is, in mass, against any mistaken generosity to the enemy whose disregard of the laws of war are so notorious. Workers everywhere are delighted with the new order.

One of the immediate results of the war, says the American Consul at Johannesburg, in a report to Washington, has been the shutting down of the diamond industry in the Cape, Transvaal and Orange Free State Provinces, this including the famous Kimberley and Premier Mines, as well as practically putting a stop to the operations in the alluvial diamond diggings in the River District. The diamond companies in South Africa have stocks in reserve.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND DEFENCE BILL.

NEW EMERGENCY MEASURE.

KING'S APPRECIATION OF INDIAN LOYALTY.

At yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Public Safety and Defence Bill was introduced and passed.

The Home Member in introducing the Bill said that it was really the Defence of the Realm Act under a different name. The powers they asked for were for the period of war and for six months afterwards. They were primarily required in military interest, but will be used also for cases of internal disorder.

Several non-official members supported the principle of the Bill, but criticised some of its provisions.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 18.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held to-day. There was a large attendance, both of members and visitors including Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal. H. E. the Viceroy presided.

His Excellency in opening the meeting alluded to the submission by the Secretary of State to His Majesty the King, Mr. M. S. Das' resolution on loyalty and announced that on the 16th March he received a wire from Lord Crewe conveying His Majesty's appreciation.

His Excellency read a message of the same date from Field-Marshal Sir John French giving the details of Indian bravery at Neuve Chapelle fight and also read to the Council a congratulatory message which His Excellency had wired to General Sir James Willcocks.

Before the introduction of the Public Safety and Defence Bill his Excellency the Viceroy said, that in his speech delivered in opening the Council at Delhi he had said that all controversial questions should be avoided which would be in accordance with what happened in Parliament. In this the Government had been loyally assisted by the members. He did not, however, want to disguise the fact that the measure which was before the Council today was open to controversy, but the measure was necessary to ensure public safety and the measure was a war measure. It did not apply to the whole of India but to place in which local Government would think fit to apply it with consent of the Governor-General in Council. It rests with the people of India, his Excellency said, how far it might be necessary to put the measure in force. The Bill was never a stur on the people of India but it followed the bill which was passed in both the Houses of Parliament. His Excellency alluded to the reports of crime and said that Government had authentic information. He said no one was more jealous of India's reputation than himself. As the Council was in session he had decided to take them in confidence and ask their co-operation.

After his Excellency's speech Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the Public Safety and Defence Bill.

HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT.

In introducing the Bill, Sir Reginald Craddock said that it was a great tribute to India and the peaceful behaviour of the majority of its people that war had been in progress eight months before it was necessary to enact a measure on the lines of the English Defence of Realm Act which came into force soon after the outbreak of war. The Bill he was introducing was really the Defence of the Realm Act under a different name and the powers they were asking for were powers that were needed for the preservation of public safety and defence of British India. The powers they asked for were for the period of war and for six months afterwards. They were primarily required in military interest. So far as the internal situation was concerned it had been his Excellency the Viceroy's policy to preserve as far as possible the normal current of administration and to keep the law in ordinary tranquil channels. That the Government considered the present measure necessary need cause no alarm in the country at large. Just as they dealt vigorously with a disease that threatened to become epidemic, so they must deal with sporadic manifestations of any disorder to nip them in the bud, lest they should spread. That was the stage at which they were at present. Disturbances in a few parts of the country had taken place, certain people having taken advantage of the opportunities caused by the state of war to break the peace. There had existed on the Pacific coast of America and in the Far East a revolutionary organisation which had endeavoured to create trouble in India by the agency of private communications, despatch of emissaries, etc. This party which might be termed as "Ghadr" party in the war an opportunity of translating policy into practice. A number of men returned to India during the last few s and though the Government have der restraint a number of leaders and the great majority were allowed to their homes. It was necessary to to deal with people closely, as movement in the Punjab was ment in Bengal that they had for long time. Recently however there had been a severe recrudescence of crime. Those two movements were more closely connected than might be supposed. The methods used might be slightly different but the aims were the same.

Then they came to another class of disorder, a class which when it started had no political object. It manifested itself in the western Punjab and was the disorder of men who broke out against the restrictions of law, a disorder which needed treatment before it assumed larger proportions. It was incumbent on the Government to preserve the public peace and that was the reason of the Bill. It was a matter of great urgency and that was why the Council was asked to pass it at one sitting.

NO INTENTION OF SUPERSEDING ORDINARY LAWS.

Explaining the measure, Sir Reginald said that there was no intention of superseding the ordinary criminal courts in the case of ordinary crimes. The present procedure was very slow and in the cases which would go to Commissioners it was essential that there should be no delays. The peace-abiding citizen need feel no alarm at the introduction of the bill, if there was any alarm it was caused by the manifestation that had called the bill into being.

Raja Jai Chand supported the Bill.

MR. G. M. CHITNAVIS.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis alluded to the gratification with which he heard of the gallantry of the Indian troops and said that though the proposed legislation was drastic he would support it with certain modifications as the exceptional circumstances justified extraordinary measures. In times of utmost gravity to the whole Empire like the present considerations of individual rights had to be subordinated to the higher considerations of the good of the State. People held Government responsible for peace and safety in the country, and if for the due discharge of that responsibility larger powers were necessary, they could not in fairness be withheld. He would therefore support the legislation though it meant serious, if not a dangerous, addition to the restrictive laws they had enacted during the past year. He regretted that such legislation had at all become necessary, but if the Government did err it was much better that they should err on the side of over-caution. Though he supported the principle of the Bill he thought some amendments in some particulars were essentially necessary and might be wisely made without any detriment to its main object. He would recommend that in summary trials capital punishment should, as far as possible be avoided whenever the object of the Government could be served with imprisonment or transportation. It would have also been much better if the Government could have seen their way to eliminate from the Bill the trial of offences against life and property. The third objection was that the law should not have retrospective effect. He did not doubt that the new law would be put into operation with as much caution and thoughtfulness as other repressive laws had been. In conclusion, he regretted that the urgency of the measure prevented the Bill from being sent to a select committee.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, in supporting the Bill, said that he supported it not that he particularly approved of drastic enactments and retrograde laws but for the sole reason that he felt honestly convinced that, at a moment of grave national crisis like the present one, the political rights of the individual must give way. The one desire of every Indian was to help the Government to the fullest extent to prosecute a victorious termination of the war.

Dealing with the clauses of the Bill, Sir Fazulbhoy admitted that Sub-clauses (1) C. of Clause 2 and Clause 3 appeared to him of far too sweeping a nature, but he felt confident that even at a moment of greatest emergency and excitement the executive and more especially the judiciary, might be fully trusted to preserve the balance and keep a dispassionate mind and not to mix up purely civil offences, and that great care and utmost hesitation would be exercised in putting those clauses into force where there was the remotest trace of the offence being of an essentially civil nature.

In conclusion, Sir Fazulbhoy said that he earnestly trusted that the Act would not afterwards be used as an argument by interested parties when the time for granting the promised concessions to India arrived. He viewed with dismay the opposition already being presented in the House of Lords to the proposed concession of granting an Executive Council to the United Provinces. He implicitly trusted to his Excellency's statesmanship to save them from that.

MR. DADABHOY.

Mr. Dadabhoy said that he could not give his silent vote in favour of this most unwelcome bill and yet he found it difficult to express his feelings adequately. He said the Bill marked another stage of grave moment in repressive legislation. They had already a number of special acts of that Council more or less comprehensive in scope which one would think were sufficient for all the executive purposes. Two of them at any rate, the Indian Crimes Act of 1908, and the Indian Conspiracy Act 1913, were of a drastic nature and they had yet to learn that those measures had failed in their purpose.

Continuing, Mr. Dadabhoy said that they had during his Excellency's regime two legislative acts of a repressive character and the care with which they had so far been worked induced the hope that the proposed law would be enforced only when such enforcement became unavoidable. His Excellency's presence at the head of affairs afforded an ample guarantee that the large powers now assumed by the Executive would not be misapplied. It was that conviction that had influenced him to vote in favour of the Bill.

Mr. Abbott gave his whole-hearted support.

The Maharaja of Kasimbazar supporting the Bill said that he recognised the necessity of the Bill and had not the least doubt that extreme caution would be used in its application.

Mr. Ghuznavi in supporting said that the exigencies of the situation demanded the measure. The existence of lawlessness and anarchy must be put down with a heavy hand and for that matter the Government should have every support in the interest of the people. He suggested certain modifications in the Bill.

Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur and Raja Kushal Pal Singh also supported the Bill.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLAH.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, in supporting, said, it was the unanimous desire of the members to co-operate with and assist the Government in passing any legislation necessary under the present conditions. His Excellency would appreciate the sentiments of non-official members in supporting the measure. One thing came out very prominently in the debate and that was that some of the provisions needed some alteration. The Bill dealt with many offences other than those which a particular war measure was intended to deal with. If the measure was restricted to all war measures and lawlessness and dacoities in the Punjab and Bengal, the Council would whole-heartedly support the measure, but the wording of the new legislation was far more comprehensive. His Excellency could realise the anxiety of non-official members, Sir Ibrahim said. The power conferred by Sub Section(1), Section 3 was likely to create great apprehension. He suggested that the wording of the legislation should be restricted. It had also been clearly shown that several provisions went much beyond that of a general war measure and that was the fear expressed by more than one member. In conclusion, he assured the Council that the feeling in whole India was that the Executive Government be armed with special powers to deal with special cases, but he hoped that the suggestions offered to modify the Bill would be accepted.

PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA.

Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya, in the course of his remarks said that at the present time it was extremely necessary that they should render dutiful and loyal support to Government in every measure undertaken to put a stop to lawless crimes, but, he said, while it was their duty to support the Government, the latter, on their part, should adhere to the requirements of the occasion. But in preparing the Bill, he was sorry to state, the advisers of the Government had not confined themselves to the needs of the present situation but had travelled much beyond. That was the reason of the dissenting voices which were heard.

Pandit Malaviya then dwelt at length on the Defence of the Realm Act and pointed out it was confined to military and naval purposes. Their Bill went further than the English Act. He complained that he could not get a copy of the regulations either from the Home Member or the Legislative Secretary. They were all prepared to support the measure but asked Government to confine it to the needs of the hour. He reviewed the debate and said that the trend of the discussion showed that the ordinary laws should not be superseded. Dealing with the section relating to false reports, he emphasised the general ignorance of the country and claimed better treatment. The speaker then discussed the special tribunal and said there was no necessity for such a clause as such tribunals could be constituted under an existing act. He also urged the omission of the death sentence from the Bill. He drew the attention of the Council to the recent debate in the House of Lords raised by Lord Parmoor. He said that yesterday representations were made to the Home Member that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee so that officials and non-officials might sit together and discuss the details of the Bill and come to an understanding. He still hoped that the Bill would be referred to a Select Committee and not passed at a ed at a single sitting. He supported the principle of the Bill.

The Raja of Mahamudabad hanked the Viceroy for his tribute to the Indian troops. Alluding to the Bill he said that in ordinary times he could never have supported the Bill. He regarded the Bill as an exceptional and temporary measure and accepted the principle of the Bill. He cautioned that the Bill should not be taken as casting a stigma of disloyalty upon the Indians. He appealed to the Government to prevent the abuse of powers under the Act.

Sir Maung Mye gave his whole-hearted support.

Mr. Rama Rayaningar also supported the bill.

Mr. M. S. Das in supporting held that the judges of the tribunal which the Bill created should have longer experience than judges of one year's standing. He recommended that Section 3 be so amended as not to convey any impression to the enemy that the Government had arbitrary power.

MORE EFFICIENT POLICE NEEDED.

Mr. S. N. Banerjea said he had listened with respectful attention to the speeches of some members in support of the Bill, but he felt bound to say that he was unconvinced as regards several of those provisions of the bill which to his mind could not be justified by the exigencies of the war. They had been told that the situation in the Punjab was serious, in Bengal it was less so. The object of the bill was to meet the situation, that end was one which commended itself to all, for order was the first condition of progress. It was only when the question of means came to be considered when a difference of opinion arose. So far as the provisions of the bill related to military and naval considerations they were all prepared to extend their wholehearted support, but the Bill travelled a great deal beyond and covered ground of a highly controversial nature. The Bill was said to be based upon the English Act, but there were provisions in the Bill which were not to be found in the English Act, for instance the Bill made it an offence to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of his Majesty's subjects; it created a tribunal of commissioners who could try almost all the more serious offences under the Penal Code punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term of seven years. The situation in Bengal had been considered by a very influential conference presided over by the Maharajah of Burdwan and attended by men of light and leading and representatives from the moffussil which met in Calcutta on Saturday last. The unanimous sense of that conference was that restrictive measures would aggravate the situation. It was not legislation but greater efficiency in the police that was needed. It was the helplessness of the community who were defenceless and unarmed and the immunity of the offenders that encouraged them in their misdeeds. In London a conspiracy of dynamitards which was set on foot after the Feuian outbreak was suppressed by the London police in less than a year's time. The causes of these unhappy developments were economical rather than political and they could be only dealt with in the spirit of conciliatory statemanship. Mr. Banerjea complained of the short time that was allowed for the consideration of the momentous measure. He thought that the Government should have proceeded by an ordinance as they could not take the Council into their fullest confidence by disclosing the details upon which their judgment was based.

In conclusion, he hoped that care would be taken in the practical application of the measure and that this Act would be used as a weapon to try the enemies of Indian advancement for frustrating those hopes which had been roused by the loyal devotion of the people of India in this great crisis. The million of his countrymen should not suffer for the misdeeds of a handful of fanatics.

Mr. Rayaningar stated that the clause referring to capital punishment was severe and hoped that under his Excellency's Government every caution would be taken in the working of the measure.

Sir Reginald Craddock in reviewing the debate said that he was glad to find that every member supported the principle of the Bill with the exception of Mr. Banerjea whom he could not understand whether he was opposing or giving a reluctant support to the Bill. Sir Reginald then replied to various criticisms and pointed out the similarity of clauses in the present and the Defence of the Realm Act.

The introduction of the Bill was carried *nem. con.*

The Council adjourned for lunch.

CLAUSES DISCUSSED.

On the Council reassembling after lunch, his Excellency explained that the Council would now consider the Bill clause by clause.

After the adoption of clause I. Mr. Dadabhoy moved that in clause 2, sub-section (h) after the word "entering" the words "military or police" be added. He wanted to make it clear that the recruitment should be unhampered. The amendment was accepted.

Pandit Malaviya wanted the words "District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Officers or competent military authority" to be added to clause 2 (1), as the expression "Public Servants" was far too wide.

Sir Reginald Craddock was unable to accept this amendment as it would strike at the very root of the Bill. The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Banerjea moved that in section 2, sub-section (c), the latter part of the clause beginning with the words "Or to" in line 4 up to the end be not given effect to any province except by a vote of the local Legislative Council.

Mr. Wheeler having objected, the amendment was negatived.

Mr. Malaviya moved that in the clause 2, sub-section (c), the sentence beginning with the words "Promote feelings" up to "Subjects" be omitted.

The amendment was opposed and lost. At this stage another of Mr. Banerjea's amendment was negatived.

Mr. Malaviya moved an amendment to omit the word "Death" from section 2 of clause 2. It was negatived and clause 2 was adopted.

Mr. Banerjea moved that in sub-section 1, clause 3, relating to the power of the Local Governments to direct the trial of the accused by commissioners after the word "Local Government" the following be added: "subject to a vote in the local Legislative Council."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Dadabhoy moved that in the same sub-section after the words "Local Government" the words "With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council" be added.

Mr. Rayaningar supported the amendment which was however opposed by the Home Member and negatived.

Mr. Malaviya next moved that in the same sub-section the words beginning with "Or accused" up to "Seven years" be omitted.

Mr. Banerjea strongly supported the amendment.

The Home Member said the Government could not possibly accept the amendment.

Mr. Malaviya pointed out the need of speedy arrest and not for a speedy trial for which more Judges were needed and not drastic legislation.

The amendment was negatived by seven against forty-two.

Several more amendments of Mr. Malaviya at this stage were rejected.

Mr. Banerjea moved that the words beginning from "Same as" up to "Commencement of theAct" in sub-section 3, clause 3, be omitted. The mover's point was that no retrospective effect be given to the Bill and that the right of appeal should lie to the High Court. Clause 3 was adopted after consideration of several more amendments which were withdrawn.

Mr. Ghaznavi next moved that the words "at least" in sub-section 3, clause 4, be omitted. After Mr. Malaviya had supported it the amendment was opposed and negatived.

Mr. Dadabhoy's amendment that the words "Three years" instead of the word "One year" in sub-section (3) be substituted, was accepted.

Mr. Malaviya next moved that the words beginning with "Of whom" up to words "Or are persons" be omitted.

Clause 4 as amended was adopted.

JUSTICE AND MERCY.

Mr. Dadabhoy next moved that in clause 5 (2) after the word "Prevails" the following be added: "But in no case of difference of opinion shall the sentence of death be passed."

He held that the object of the promoters of the Bill would not be defeated if penal servitude for life was given instead of the maximum penalty of law.

The amendment was supported by Mr. Das, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Sir Fazulbhoy, Mr. S. N. Banerjea, Mr. Malaviya (the latter two gentlemen having given notice of similar amendments), Mr. Rayaningar, Mr. B. N. Dhar and Mr. Ghaznavi, who held justice should be tempered with mercy.

Sir Reginald Craddock said that the amendment was entirely opposed to all principles underlying the Bill. But he said, in cases where there was likely to be a disagreement amongst the Commissioners, considerable safeguards had been provided. The accused person sentenced to capital punishment in his memorials to the Local Government and the Government of India could make a strong point. The views of the Commissioner who had disagreed with the other two, would receive due consideration.

Mr. Dadabhoy again appealed to the Government in the name of justice and humanity to accept the amendment which was however negatived by 16 voting for and 36 against it.

Clause 5 as amended was adopted.

Mr. Malaviya moved that the last two lines in clause 6 (1) be omitted. He said nothing would be lost if the person sentenced to death was hanged fifteen days after an opportunity was given to him to have the case revised by the High Court.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Malaviya's amendment to omit sub-clause (2) was negatived.

Clause 6 was then adopted.

Clause 7 was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Banerjea next moved that in clause 8 (1) instead of the word "no" the words "High Court alone" should be substituted. The amendment was negatived and clause 8 was adopted.

Clauses 9 and 10 and 11 were adopted without discussion.

GOVERNMENT GRATIFIED.

Sir Reginald Craddock in moving that the Bill be passed expressed the gratification of the Government for the support accorded by the members. In course of the debate some members over-emphasised that under the new measure the trial of offences would be summary. Sir Reginald said that except in certain cases the law of evidence would apply in all the trials under the Act. He assured the Council that it would not be used where it was not actually necessary and cases of all offences would not be sent up to the new tribunal.

The motion was accepted and the Bill was passed into law.

The Council then adjourned to 22nd March.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 16.

The following casualties are reported:—

KILLED.

Captain C. E. Wood, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. C. Alexander, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. C. Bellingham, Royal Artillery.
Lieut. O. Calley, Wiltshires.
Lieut. M. Darby, Grenadiers.
Lieut. A. D. Gordon, Berkshires.
Lieut. R. V. Griffith, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. W. M. Ross, Gordons.
Lieut. A. H. Saunders, Berkshires.
Lieut. J. W. Taylor, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Burnand, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. A. Dale, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. Kircaldy, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. J. Moffett, Scots Fusiliers
Second-Lieut. A. B. Raynes, Sussex Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain Byatt, Medicals.
Lieut. Castberg, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Foster, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. S. Madeley, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. Lord, Devons.

UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Captain Smith, Gordons.
Lieutenant the Hon. J. de Blacquiere, Scottish Rifles.

LONDON, March 17.

KILLED.

Captain T. R. Aldworth, Berkshires.
Captain the Hon. G. Douglas-Pennant, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. Lord Brabourne, Grenadiers.

UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Colonel C. Maclean, 6th Gordons, formerly Black Watch.
Colonel Uniacke, Gordons.
Major H. D. W. Lloyd, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut. Sir Edward Hulse, Scots Guards.

The "Morning Post" says Lieut.-Colonel Garrett, 4th Suffolks, has been killed, where as "The Times" says it is Captain Garrett, of the same battalion.

"The Times" reports the following killed:—

Lieut.-Colonel Wilfrid Marryat Bliss, Scottish Rifles.
Captain L. Heyland, Canadians.
Major P. G. Rigby, Canadians.

LONDON, March 17.

The following casualties are reported:—

WOUNDED.

Captain G. Sloper, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant L. Alston, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain P. G. Anstruther, Seaforths.
Lieutenant F. Ashmead-Bartlett, Bedfords.
Lieutenant M. G. Bennett, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant the Hon. D. Bruce, Seaforths.
Lieutenant W. A. Danby, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant T. Denniss, Berkshires.
Lieutenant E. Eager, Berkshires.
Captain A. J. Fraser, Berkshires.
Lieutenant R. Geldred-Somervell, Grenadiers.
Lieutenant C. F. Gordon, North Staffords.
Captain A. E. F. Harris, Berkshires.
Captain G. H. Loder, Scots Guards.
Lieutenant A. C. Lonsdale, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant B. Mair, Manchesters.
Captain B. Maddison, Yorkshires.
Captain J. Minshull Ford, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieutenant C. [illegible]

GENERAL GORRINGE'S FAREWELL.

ORDER TO THE BOMBAY BRIGADE.

HIGH PRAISE FOR ALL RANKS.

A General Staff Order, dated Wednesday March 10th, by Major-General Gorringe Commanding the Bombay Brigade, said:—

The Major-General Commanding, on handing over the Command of the Bombay Brigade desires to place on record his high appreciation of the work carried out by all under his command during the past 2 years and 10 months.

Prior to the outbreak of war much hard work and reorganization had to be carried through in order to place the defended port in a state of readiness for war; this work was carried out with marked keenness and thoroughness by the Staff, Section Commanders of Defences, and all Troops, Corps and Departments in the Brigade.

On the outbreak of war and continuously from the date of the same the Troops of the Bombay Brigade, both Regular, Volunteer, and latterly Territorial Units, have carried out the various and often trying duties which they were called upon to perform with true soldierly spirit, the discipline has been excellent, the training and efficiency of the non-regular Units has made marked and most creditable progress.

In taking leave of the Bombay Brigade the Major-General desires to express to one and all his sincere thanks for the loyal support and great assistance both in connection with the Defences as well as with the Embarkation of the Overseas Expeditionary Forces, which he has received at all times from all under his Command, from all the Government Departments as well as from the Indian Marine, the Municipality, Police Port Trust, the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, without whose ready co-operation the work of the Military would have been much hampered; in saying farewell he trusts that it may be his privilege to serve with them again.

Lieutenant K. O'Merchoe, Leinsters.
Lieutenant W. Ormsby, Medicals.
Lieutenant D. Paton, West Ridings.
Lieutenant J. Ransom, Berkshires.
Captain F. Rodwell, Seaforths.
Lieutenant H. K. Turner, Suffolks.
Captain C. R. White, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant D. McL. Bain, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. R. C. Bentley, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. J. Bettington, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. A. Biddle-Cope, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. J. Cahill, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. Ehrenborg, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. G. Evelegh, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. C. Guthrie, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. H. Holmes, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. A. S. Hutchinson, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. H. H. James, Somersets.
Second-Lieut. S. Lomax, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. Mildmay, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. H. Owen, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. E. Oxley, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. W. R. Percy, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. P. Prothero, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Seymour, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut. M. Staveley, Royal Artillery.
Second-Lieut. P. R. Thornton, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. R. J. Walker, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Walsh, Royal Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. Wicks, Warwick Field Artillery.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R. S. Paterson, Royal Artillery.
Major G. Crawford, Gordons.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain E. L. P. Edwards, East Yorkshires.
Major C. Leigh, Scottish Borderers.
Captain H. Sparenborg, Royal Lancasters.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 18.

The following officers names appear in the eighty second casualty list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

19th Punjabis (attached 59th Rifles), Captain E. C. Burnes, 38th Dogras (attached 59th Rifles), Lieutenant W. H. Bickford.

The following appear in twenty-third Persian Gulf casualty list:—

KILLED.

33rd Cavalry, Jamadar (late Dafadar) Qudbuddin Khan.

WOUNDED.

22nd Cavalry (attached 33rd Cavalry), Jamadar Harnamsingh.

In the columns of a contemporary it is claimed that a Company in the 8th Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment who marched 28¼ miles in 7 hrs. 30 mins. holds the record for marching. This feat was however, surpassed last April, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," by the detachment of the London Rifle Brigade, who covered the 52 miles between London and Brighton in 14 hrs. 23 mins. There were only four halts, aggregating 1¼ hr. which gives 12 hrs. 38 mins. for actual marching, or slightly over four miles an hour all the way. Until then the world's military marching record was held by the French Foreign Legion viz., 52 miles in 15½ hrs. The "Legion Naires" carried between 70lb. and 80lb. weight, and marched over sand in a hot climate, so possibly theirs may be deemed a still finer performance than that of the London Rifle Brigade.

HEAT PROSTRATION.

ITS CONSEQUENCES AND THEIR CURE.

While exposure to heat may produce acute symptoms, like faintness and exhaustion, or affect the brain and nervous system, there are more serious and chronic conditions to which everyone must give serious attention.

Sir Thomas Stevenson, M.D., and Sir Shirley Murphy, M.D., in their "Treatise on Hygiene," refer to these results in the following words: "The digestive powers are lessened; the nervous system is depressed; the functions of respiration and sanguification (blood-making) and the power of forming new and healthy tissue are all decreased. The lungs and the heart, according to Parkes, show dwindling of structure, while the liver, spleen and intestines are all more or less liable to become diseased."

Writing for those who live under the conditions which produce these results, a physician states in "The Indian Medical Gazette": "For residents in tropical climates suffering from general debility, the best and most readily assimilable food is a combination of casein with glycero-phosphates.

THE BEST FOOD FOR HOT WEATHER.

"For some years past I have used the preparation known as Sanatogen, which is composed of casein and glycero-phosphate of sodium. I have used it on a large scale, and have every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained."

Sanatogen restores the nerves, revitalises the blood, helps the digestion of other food, and increases the body weight when deficient. In short, Sanatogen enables those living in India to obtain as much energising food in a highly-digestible and assimilable form as the brain and body need to raise them to the best European standard of nutrition.

"The Lancet," the chief medical journal in the world, pays tribute to Sanatogen's unique composition in the words: "There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative food more particularly in cases of general debility."

THE STATEMENTS PROVED.

Personal testimony to Sanatogen's power as a nutritive, energising and tonic food, is both great and distinguished.

The Hon. S. N. Roy, late member of the Legislative Council, Eastern Burma and Assam, writes: "I have personally derived the greatest possible benefit from Sanatogen, and I always use it whenever I feel a bit run down or out of sorts. I always find it a splendid tonic, very stimulating to the nerves and have recommended it to many of my friends."

H. H. the Raja Dharamkaran Bahadoor writes: "I should advise everybody to use the well-known tonic food Sanatogen. Its effect is marvellous."

These statements must convince everyone that the daily use of Sanatogen will overcome the depressing effects of the climate. At the International Medical Congress, London, August, 1913, Sanatogen was awarded the only Grand Prix in the tonic and food section, proof that it is superior to all other similar preparations.

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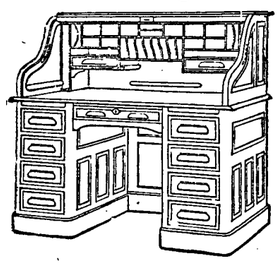

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THE NORTH SEA FIGHT.

HOW A GERMAN VICTORY WAS AVERTED.

ADMIRAL BEATTY A SUPERIOR TACTICIAN.

Mr. Fred Jane, the well-known authority on naval subjects, writing in "Land and Water" on the North Sea fight, begins by remarking that Admiral Beatty's further report puts a somewhat different complexion on the North Sea fight. "It was apparently not the two-to-one affair that it appeared on paper to have been, but a more or less equal fight which, had Hipper's tactics been good enough, could comparatively easily have been a German victory—a victory mainly averted by the fact that Admiral Beatty was the superior tactician." He goes on:—

On the third egress the German battle cruisers were accompanied by a full complement of destroyers and such others auxiliaries as would be required for a battle. From this the inference is that a battle was expected—to take destroyers out for what Mr. Churchill calls a "baby-killing" expedition would be a waste of money along the lines of the economical German mind.

I suggested last week that a possible German objective was to get battle cruisers out on the trade routes, but I have no desire to labour the point. I will merely say that if that *were* their objective they had arranged for it in the smartest possible way.

We now come to the preliminaries of the action. Here, again, the Germans exhibited a very high technical ability to grasp things. When our light squadron found them and did not at once turn and run, the German Admiral immediately deduced that a British force superior to his own was somewhere in the vicinity.

I am somewhat inclined to fancy that the really correct thing for our light squadron to have done might have been to do a "cut and run." Perhaps they did. Equally, perhaps, that gave the show away. You never know. In chess, a knight that retreats is often more dangerous than one that advances, and in naval warfare you cannot sit down for an hour and think things out like you can in chess. The only possible thing to do is to act *on the instant* and *along the main idea*.

The action, whatever it was, of our light squadron is, therefore, a matter of minor significance; whatever they did was bound to be right or bound to be wrong, according to the enemy's reply.

The enemy's reply was absolutely correct. It was to turn about and run for it, taking no chances. So swiftly and well was this accomplished by the Germans that only our two fastest battle cruisers, the Lion and Tiger, had any actual important part in the battle, other than the finishing off the rearmost and slowest German.

The guns per broadside really engaged were as follows:—

British.		German.	
Lion	8 13.5in.	Derfflinger	8 12in.
Tiger	8 13.5in.	Seydlitz	10 11in.
		Moltke	10 11in.
		Blucher	8 8in.

Omitting the Blucher as hopelessly outranged and a sort of lamb sent to the slaughter, this gives us 16 British big guns against 28 German guns; of lesser power and calibre, it is true, and four of them likely to be masked on account of the echelon formation of the turrets of the Seydlitz and Moltke. Let us, then, call it 16 versus 24; and since the 16 were bigger and better guns, we arrive at a "more or less equal." One big hit may do twice the damage of one lesser hit. But if the lesser gun is big enough to do serious damage and can get in twice as many hits the bigger gun is unlikely to score much off it. I do not say that this was the exact proportion, but I do say that when the Lion and Tiger forged ahead and engaged, the action was the most equal thing we have ever seen in this war, or are ever likely to see. Thus the second stage of affairs.

The third stage arose when the Lion was "damaged." The Blucher (which never counted for much) was out of it, and, coming up astern, was another British squadron fully equal in gun power to the German one. Deleting one echelonned turret in each case, the respective broadsides were:—

British.		*German.*	
Princess Royal	8 13.5in.	Derfflinger	8 12in.
New Zealand	6 12in.	Seydlitz	8 11in.
Indomitable	6 12in.	Moltke	8 11in.

The advantage in favour of the Germans, reckoning the bigger guns, would be four numerically, but their guns being generally inferior, and some of them probably out of action, they would be the weaker squadron Still, as Hipper had the speed gauge of these three British ships, it certainly looks on such evidence as is available as though he should have been able to slow down, and give the Tiger some serious punishment, or else inflict more damage on the Lion.

There are four reasons, any of which may explain why Hipper did not attempt to do this. They are:—

(1) That it did not occur to him.

(2) That he was too damaged to attempt it.

(3) That he was obsessed with the idea of drawing the British squadron into a mine or submarine area.

(4) That he was in a state of what is vulgarly known as "blue funk."

Now, of these four reasons the first is very improbable indeed, because it was so palpably obvious and because the story of the Horatii and Curiatii is as old as the hills.

Against the second reason is the circumstance that the German officially deny our statement that two of their battle cruisers were badly damaged. In matters of this sort one does not do well to discriminate too much between the official reports of either side that is to say, it is rank folly to assume that one side is truthful and the other an unmitigated liar. By far the safest thing is to assume that the other side is "moderately truthful." And this so far as the North Sea action is concerned we may find proof of in the fate of the Blucher. She was hammered and hammered till she was more or less out of action; but it took a couple of torpedoes from the Arethusa to send her to the bottom. A vivid illustration of the old motto of the torpedo school: "A gun cannot sink a ship!" On which account I incline to the opinion that we damaged the Germans a good deal less than we think, and also somewhat more than they admit. War is not a matter of "glory headlines" in the halfpenny Press, but of arriving at as near the actual truth as possible. Out of all of which I am inclined to fancy that Hipper could have showed and closed and done extra damage had he desired to.

The third reason—that of drawing the British into a trap—is, I fancy, the most probable of any. It represents the integral idea of Teutonic notions of naval warfare. I have not seen much of them at naval war game, but such little as I have seen has always been influenced by some such idea, as being considerably superior to any stand-up fight. It is—to a certain extent But its weak point is that it pre-supposes a certain amount of stupidity on the other side—a dangerous assumption to act on.

The fourth reason is permissible. It is to be deduced from the wild firing at nothing of the first East Coast raid; from the hurried and wild bombardment of Whitby in the second raid (when British ships were known to be approaching) But I think we should discard it, if only for the reason that it is blank folly to assume that the enemy is inferior in courage or determination to win.

When the war is over and the books are opened and all is known I think we shall find that we won and Germany lost the "battle cruiser action of the North Sea" because Hipper was obsessed with the idea of getting something for nothing out of drawing our ships over a sub-marine or mined area and because Beatty as the superior tactician was able to fathom that idea. In short it was rather an affair of Beatty *versus* Hipper than an affair of a certain number of British ships against a certain number of German ones.

Dissatisfaction is increasing in the ranks of the German Social Democrtic Party as a consequence of the policy of the majority of the Social Democratic Members in the Reichstag and the Committee of the Party. Herr Ledebour, a prominent leader and a Member of the Reichstag, has already resigned his membership of the Committee of Reichstag Socialists. In various Socialist circles much indignation is felt with the Socialist Member of the Reichstag, Dr. Sadekum who, without the knowledge of his own Party and the other Socialist Members of the Reichstag, has left for Roumania as a member of the mission for the German Government in order to influence the authorities public opinion, and Socialists in Roumania to maintain a neutral attitude. At Charlottenburg, near Berlin, a Conference of the Social Democratic "Vertrauensmanner" passed a Resolution, by 54 votes against 4, in which the war was declared to be an Imperialistic war of conquest from the German side.

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(*Thursday, March* 18.)

Captain A. G. C. Hutchinson, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his Military duties, vice Major W. J. Ottley.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Nasik to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for one month and eleven days with effect from the 18th March, 1915.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, is granted privilege leve for twenty-one days with effect from the 7th April, 1915, with permission to prefix the Easter Holidays to the leave and to affix to it the Summer Vacation of the Poona District Court.

Mr. H. R. Hume to be substantive *pro-tem* Second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police vice Mr. R. MacTier retiring and to do duty as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.

Mr. F. E. Sharp, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. A. C. J. Bailey transferred.

Mr. C. A. Beatty to be First Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police vice Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E., promoted.

Mr. W. H. Luck to be Second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police vice Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, promoted, and to do duty as Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

Mr. W. A. Heyland to be District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. W. H. Luck.

Mr. C. J. Power to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba.

Mr. Mohanrai Dolatrai to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Surat vice Mr. Temuras Navroji Sanjana retiring.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. H. R. Hume.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the 19th May 1915, with permission to prefix the Easter Holidays and the Summer Vacation to it.

Captain W. M. Logan-Home, 112th Infantry, officiated as Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, in addition to his own duties, from the 26th January, 1915, to the date on which Mr. A. S. V. Acott I.C.S., assumed charge of the Cantonment Magistrate's office.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S., proceeded on leave.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., to hold the temporary appointment of third Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S.

Mr. R. H. Haslam, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on the 8th March, 1915.

Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, M.A., L.L.B., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 9th March, 1915.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed on the 9th March, 1915, an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard:—

Mr. H. E. Butler, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. N. V. Trivedi, Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., Special Officer in charge of the survey of lands for sugarcane cultivation under the Nira Right Bank Canal is allowed privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the date of termination of his special duty.

Mr. R. S. Cree Brown, Professor of Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, to act as Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the same College in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Bhagat Ram Sawhney, C.E., A.M.I.C.E., to be temporary Assistant to the Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, with effect from the 25th January, 1915.

Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson to be Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, and to continue to act as Principal of that College.

Mr. Dinshah Dorabji Kapadia to be Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Poona.

Mr. Bhanushankar Dhanji Audich to be Lecturer in Mathematics at the Engineering College, Poona.

The services of Mr. A. H. Fell, Chief Inspector of Smoke Nuisances, Bombay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for a period of six months.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. N. B. Baxter, Executive Engineer, was extended by twelve days.

Khan Bahadur Jacob Bapuji Israel to be District Deputy Collector, Thana, and Personal Assistant to the Collector, vice Mr. W. Plunkett retiring.

Mr. Narmadashankar Devshankar Mehta, on reversion from Foreign Service, to be District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Hari Anjangaonkar to be Huzur Account Officer, Poona, vice Mr. Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis retiring.

Mr. Ramchandra Sadashiv Athavle to be a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Satara, and Personal Assistant to the Collector.

Rao Saheb Laxman Narayan Joglekar to continue to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Saiyid Fakhruddin Abubakar El Edrus, transferred.

Mr. Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, vice Khan Bahadur Jacob Bapuji Israel, transferred.

Mr. Mahadev Chintaman Kelkar, on the termination of his special duty, to be District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh.

Mr. Bhaskar Raoji Dikshit to act as District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, vice Mr. M. C. Kelkar, on special duty.

Mr. R. F. B. Saldanha to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara, during the absence on leave of Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi.

The Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, on return from privilege leave, to be Chaplain of Byculla.

The Rev. E. E. Hill, Chaplain of Byculla, on relief, to be Chaplain of St. Paul's Poona.

The Rev. Alan Cant, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Karachi, is granted privilege leave in combination with furlough up to one year.

The Rev. R. E. Lee, Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, to be Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Karachi, vice the Reverend Alan Cant, proceeding on leave.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to reports from the mofussil received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ending 16th instant in Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. It was injurious to crops to some extent in Sukkur and Larkhana and one taluka of Kaira. The standing crops were slightly damaged by frost in two talukas of Sukkur, by frost, insects and wind in Upper Sind Frontier, and by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha. Picking of cotton is in progress in Gujarat, Satara, the Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Harvesting of rabi crops generally continues. The supply of fodder was adequate except in area affected by floods and the hilly tracts of Karachi, two talukas in Thar and Parkar, and one in Nawabshah. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in Sind and the Karnatak, and were generally steady elsewhere.

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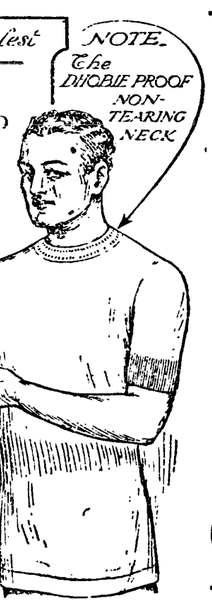

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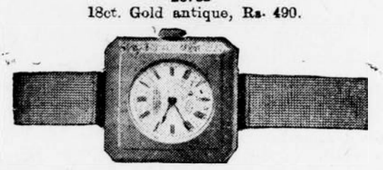

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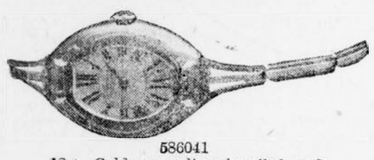

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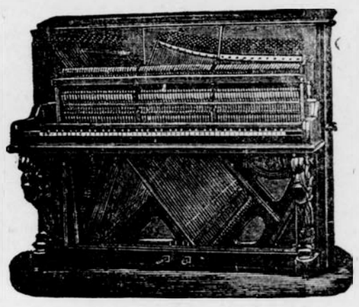

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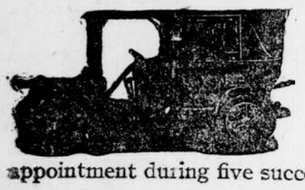

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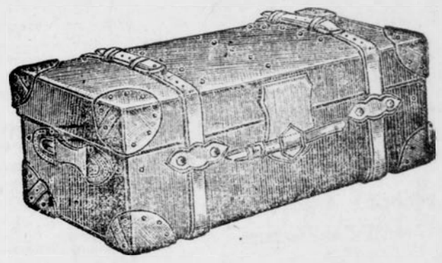

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